BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1825. [NUMBER 17[illegible]

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday, the 3d Proximo will be sold at the General Pay Office on the Hon'ble Company's account.

6 Bales of Raisins.
6 Ditto, Walnuts.
6 Ditto, Almonds.
6 Ditto, Coffee.

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Acting General Paymaster.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
30th September 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Packets which are now open at this Office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to Liverpool by the Ship CALCUTTA, will be closed on or about 3d October.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
30th Sept. 1825.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
THIS DAY SATURDAY 1ST OCTOBER
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON,
TWENTY SIX
DRAUGHT BULLOCKS
(CONDEMNED BY COMMITTEE)
THE PROPERTY
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

E. BAKER,
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1st October 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th Instant,
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE ARMS;

THE Household Furniture and other Effects belonging to the present proprietor, retiring from the business.

COMPRISING,

Plate and Plated ware, Glass. Queen's, and China Mirrors, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Pictures, Capital Billiard Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads, Side Boards, Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Madeira, Champaign, Beer, and other Liquors,

At 2 o'clock the lease of the House will be sold.

The Articles may be viewed from Monday the 3rd Instant.

TERMS

Cash, and the Lots to be taken away within three days from the date of sale.

N. B. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 1st Oct. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 6th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY effects of the late G. A. Bax Esq. consisting of Plate and Plated Ware, a rich cut glass desert service, Globe Lamps, a English Breakfast set and other Queen's Ware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs, &c. &c]

At 12 o'clock will be put up a Europe built Stanhope with Horse and Harness, as also two Saddle Horses and a Palanquin.

Bombay, 1st October 1825.

Byramjee
[illegible]pectfully to in-[illegible]n and

[illegible]ate PUNDLIC ANUNTA POY must not do it as it is yet un-

Bombay, 30th September 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant,

AN Invoice of Saddlery consisting of Hunting Bridles, Martingales, Stirrup Leathers, Girths, Spare heads and reins, Horse Collars, Curry Combs and Brushes. Shot Belts &c.

Best new Wine Corks, Foolscap Paper, Peruvian Bark, Cognac Brandy, Hodgson's Beer, a few Books and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 1st Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th Instant,
ALL THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
OF
G. A. Prinsep Esq.
AT HIS
DWELLING HOUSE
DADY'S BUILDINGS.

COMPRISING Breakfast Dining and Sofa Tables, Dressing and Card Ditto Chairs, Couches, Carpets Book cases, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Bedstead and Bedding, Chandaliers, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades with pans and Drops, Glass and Earthenware, Billiard Table &c.

AT 12 o'CLOCK
ON THE LATTER DAY'S SALE
An elegant Landau and Harness if not previously disposed of.

Catalogues will be published.

Bombay. 1st Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN elegant Camp service of Plate made by Gordon and Co. of Madras, consisting of Milk Bowl, and Sugar Basons, Tea Pot, Saucepan, 1 dozen each Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, 1 dozen each Dessert and Table Forks, 4 Muffineers, 4 Salt Cellars and Spoons, Soup Ladle, Gravy and Milk Spoons &c.

PRICE Rs. 1400.

Meadows Street, 1st Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
BAROUCHE
PAIR OF
HORSES
AND
HARNESS.

PRICE RUPEES 2,000.

Meadows Street, 1st Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW
CALCUTTA BUILT
STANHOPE,
HAVING A PATENT
MAIL COACH AXLETREE,
AND FINISHED IN THE BEST STYLE.

PRICE Rs. 1200.

Meadows Street, 1st Oct. 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ANUNTA BHANDAREE Grandfather and next friend to WITTOBA PUNDLICK POY, an Infant, Acquaints persons wishing to Purchase or mortgage any property belonging to the said PUNDLIC ANUNTA POY [illegible]

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN Invoice of superior Glass Ware consisting of the following Articles viz. Plated double branch Wall Shades with rich engraved borders, Cut Pans and Drops, per pair..... Rs. 10
Single Branch Ditto Ditto..... 5(
Plated Double branch Wall Shades per pair..... 4(
Ditto Single Ditto..... 20 to 2[illegible]
First size Glass bottomed hanging Lamps, complete per pair..... 4(
Second Size Ditto Ditto..... 3(

Meadows Street, 1st Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

NEAT Persian Calliones with spare articles each Rupees..... 60 & 8(
Burn's works bound in Morocco 4 vols..... Rs. 60
Novels and Tales, by the author of Waverly 16 vols. Philadelphia Edition..... " 85
Lithographic map on Rollers of the Burmese Empire..... " 60
Palm leaf hand Punkahs each Rs. 2 & 3.

Meadows Street, 1st October 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 12th instant, an assortment of Coloured Views of different parts of the City of Calcutta done on thick Bristol board.

Books of Views in the Island of Antigua coloured.

A few copies of the new Poem "the Tournament" with coloured Plates.

Views in the Hamalya Mountains.

AND

To close an account a few Pictures from Ackerman, and others, varnished and glazed in Gilt Frames

Bombay, October 1st 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by public auction on Wednesday the 12th Instant, an Invoice of highly finished Paintings by esteemed English Masters, Thos and Augustus Reynolds. Wright, Cooper, and T. C. Barratt, composing views in England, Wales, Savoy and Italy, all in elegant Frames.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Paintings by Italian and Flemish Masters, Beniecci, Monalde, Breenberg, Polemburg, Vanvitelli, Palma and others, consisting of Italian views and a variety of other subjects A Catalogue may be seen at the auction room.

Bombay, October 1st 1825.

FOR SALE
AT
Limjee Bhiccajee Son's & Co.

JUST imported per ship Caledonia Captain Johnson from China, superfine blk crape, Watch Ribbons, handsome Ivory Carved parasol Sticks, Card boxes, men's Ivory books, sets of Fish and counters, pocket combs, Ivory balls 14 to 10 in each, Chessmen and Spring Toys. Also some fashionable (oval shape) English men's straw Hats from Borrodaile.

Bombay, October 1st 1825.

Advertisement.

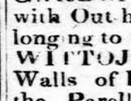
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JEMSETJEE SORABJEE and BOMANJEE MANACKJEE in the Mercantile Concerns under the name of JANGEERJEE and Co. at Nagpore and the Military Station at Kamptee, are dissolved by mutual consent from this date, and that their Europe Warehouses at Nagpore and the Military Station at Kamptee will in future be conducted by JANGEERJEE and Co. as usual, with the exception of the above [illegible] partners.

[illegible]GEERJEE AND CO.

Nagp[illegible]st 1825.

Passage to London,
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
SIMPSON,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry Simpson,
COMMANDER,



WILL Sail for Tellicherry and London, the first week in October.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers: plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. here, or on application to MR. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT PRANVULLUB TAPPIDASS having purchased a HOUSE of Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER for the sum of Rupees 2201 situate at Colaba in the Oart of the late Ballajee Shamsett, deceased, any person or persons having any claim or demand upon the said premises are hereby required to give notice thereof to Messrs W. A. & E. C. MORGAN Solicitors at their Office within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 1st day of October 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NARONJEE SUNDERJEE, and BABOOLJEE SADOBA, the Executors of the last Will and testament of CHAMPUBOY, widow and executrix of the late RAGOBA WITTOJEE Purvoe deceased, have contracted with CURSETJEE MONACKJEE for the sale of a GARDEN together with a BUNGALOW with Out-houses &c. and GROUND, belonging to the estate of the said RAGOBA WITTOJEE, situate without the Town Walls of Bombay at or near Byculla on the Parell road, between the Country House of the said CURSETJEE MONACKJEE and the late SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT.—If any person or persons have any claim or demand or inherent right in the said property, he or they are required to give notice thereof to the said purchaser CURSETJEE MONACKJEE, or in the Bombay Courier, Gazette, Chronicle or Summachar, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be precluded from preferring any claim to the said property.—Dated this 1st day of October 1825

श्री

जाहीर खबर

खबर देतों ऐसाजे मरणार रा घोबावीढोजी परभु त्याचो वकीला तीन विधवास्त्री कैलासवासी बनाम चांपाबाई तीचे सेवटल्या मृत्य पत्रा चे वकील नारणजीसुंदरजी व बाबु लजीसदोबा ह्या उभयेतांही खरसेट जीमाणीकजी त्याजवळ बाग येक बं गला व गैरे घरें जमिनीसुधां वीकत द्यावयाचें साटें केलें असे हा बाग कोटा बाहेर भाईखल्यावर परलचे रसत्या वर कैलासवासी रावोबावीढोजीचे मोळकतीचा असे आणि हाबाग ख रसेटजीमाणीकजी आणि मरणार शं करसेटबाबुलसेट ह्यांचे बागाचे आणि घराचेमधें आहे याजवर

...ा दावा अथवा घेणें अस
...धन्यांहीं आजपासून चवदा
...व आंत खरसेट जोमाणीकजी
...गाचा खरिददार यास अथवा
...मुंबईचे छापखान्यावे हाफोसांत
बनाम कौरयर व गेजेट व क्रानोक
ल अथवा समाचार यांस जाहोर क
रणे नाहीतर ह्या मीळकतीवरचे दावे
लोकांचे कबुल होणार नाही तारी
ख १ आकटोबर सन १८२५

Advertisement.

CASSIDASS MUNNORDASS and his Sons BAPOO CASSIDASS and WITTOBA CASSIDASS, having proposed to Mortgage their DWELLING HOUSE with its GROUND situated without the Town Walls on Bhendy Bazar road near Baboola Tank, unto Andearoo HORMASJEE BOMONJEESETT, it is hereby requested that if any person or persons have any Claim, Mortgage, Demand, or inheritable right thereon, he or they will make the same known to the said Andearoo HORMASJEE BOMONJEESETT in Gunbow Street, or to PANDOORANG DALVIE at the Courier Office, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise it will not be admitted.—Dated this 1st day of October 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

કાશીદાશ મનોરદાશ તથા એનાં છોક
રાંઓ બાપુ કાશીદાશ તથા વીઠોબા કા
શીદાશ એ ઘણીઓએ રેકેવાનુ ધેકેર એક
જમીન શાકે પ્રેધે આકુ કોરમજજી ભમેનજ
શેઠને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધું છે એ
ધેકેર શ્રી ભાકારકોટ લીકી ભજારનાં ર
શતા કુપર ભાજુલાવનાં તલાવ આગલછે
એ કુપર કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દા
વો અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર જકુ અગા
ર વારશો પોચતો કોએતો તે ઘણીઓએ
આજથી દીન ૮ ની મુદતમાં આવીને
ધનભાવનાં મોકોલામાં પ્રેધેઆકુ કોરમજજી
ભમેનજી શેઠને અગાર કોરીએર કાશીશ
માં પાંકુરંગ દલવીને જાકેર કરે—તેઆરપ
છી કોજનો દાવો કબુલ પરશો નકી *

તારીખ ૧ લી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of GEORGE ALEXANDER BAX late of Bombay Esquire a British Subject deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 29th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of DANIEL CARROLL deceased, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons now stationed in the East Indies, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 29th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Parsee JAMSEDJEE BURJORJEE, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant deceased, may be granted to JEVANBAE and DENVATOO the Mother and Widow of the said deceased, the Executrixes therein mentioned, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of September 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

...ાશીદાશ મનોરદાશ પારશી ...ભશેદજી પારનારજી

શ્રી ખુબજનો રેકેવાશી હતો એનાં છેલા
વીલનાં વશીએતનામાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા
શા શ્રી ખુબજની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ આપ
જુડીકેટરમાં એ મરનારની માએ જીવંત
બાજ તથા એની ઘણીઆણી દીનબકુ એ
બાજઓએ અરજ કીધીછે જે હુમને મલે
—કાંએજે એ મરનારે પોતાના છેલા વીલ
માં એ બાજઓને વકીલાટનો કીધીછે
—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાજશ
તા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાકેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૨૯ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫

PROPOSAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ARMY & CHARITY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Will you allow me, through your valuable paper, to point out a great *desideratum* under our Presidency.

Every one connected with Bombay must have been aware of the extremely laborious tasks Major Moore and Captain Aitcheson had to encounter in compiling Epitomes of our General Military Rules and Regulations. With the greatest activity on the part of those gentlemen, from the unavoidable delay between compiling a large book and publishing it, many orders were cancelled, remodelled, &c. &c. before they came to light in their works. Under the Bengal and Madras Presidencies the evils here alluded to are avoided, and military men are afforded a constant Register (Memento) of Rules and Regulations, by the whole of the General Orders, with an ample index, being procurable to subscribers in a half yearly or annual volume. On the Madras side, I believe, this publication is productive, not only of benefits to the army, but (by its profits being devoted to that purpose) also to a charitable institution *the Orphan Asylum*. Under our present most liberal and enlightened Government, why should not we enjoy the same advantages? The master of any of the Bombay Charity Schools might easily, with the aid of his pupils, copy, and form an index to, all General Orders, commencing from January 1824. Our Government would, I am sure, (as at Madras), to encourage the promulgation of Orders, and the charitable purposes connected with the promulgation, remit the whole or part of the postage on the books to subscribers, and the profits of the work bound and unbound (which, though each volume might be sold at a moderate price, would not be small, if the publication was encouraged by authority), might, after remunerating the compiler, be added to the funds of the school the master belonged to.

I am, Sir,
Your's very obediently,
AN OLD BOMBAYER.

Asseerghur, Sept. 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

No. 290 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer the Commissariat charge of the station of Ahmednuggur from the Commissary at Poonah to the Commissariat Officer in Candeish.

No. 291 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when Commanding Officers of Corps may receive the advance of Rupees 500, authorized by the General Order of the 14th November 1823 for the purpose of employing Sepoys on leave, in obtaining Recruits for their respective Regiments, strict injunctions be given to the parties to whom the money may be entrusted, to appropriate it only in subsisting the recruits they may eventually enlist, and not to lay the money out, as has in a late instance occurred, in the purchase of other articles as a means of remittance to the place where the money was ultimately required.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1825.

No. 292 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a district Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. Dyson dated Essoobarry 20 February 1825, directing all reports of the district of Candeish to be made to Major Deschamps on his own departure to Cutch.

A similar order by Lieutenant Colonel K. Egan dated Malligaum 6th June last directing all reports of the districts to be made to Major Deschamps, on his (Lieutenant Colonel Egan's) quitting the command of Candeish upon his appointment to the Southern Concan, is likewise confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1825.

No. 293 of 1825.—Lieut. Peat, Executive Engineer in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Field service.

No. 294 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Captain William Havelock, of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Command a Rissala of irregular Horse at Poonah.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
HAM,
to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST 1825.

EXCHANGE

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d and looking up.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We have had no arrivals from England since our last, but several ships are due, and daily expected. We beg to refer our readers to an extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette, for the latest intelligence from our army at Prome.

In our last we gave some account of the plunderers who have lately made frequent incursions from the Sindh side of the Runn into Cutch, and described these marauders as the refuse of the surrounding countries, and as perfectly contemptible in a military point of view. It was our intention to give in our present number something of our own on a subject of *real* importance, in a military point of view, we mean, the number and character of the troops of the Ameers of Sindh, who are supposed to be in league with these hordes. Luckily, however, for us, and also for our readers, we happened to put our hands upon a manuscript on this very subject, written about six years ago, by one, who perhaps knew more of the countries bordering on the Indus than any person who ever visited India. We have transcribed it, with few alterations, and have no doubt it will prove highly interesting at the present moment.

"The military force of the Ameers of Sindh is composed of levies from the Mahomedan tribes, which are more remarkable for their numbers and variety than for their prowess in war. These tribes are subject and amenable to chieftains of the same family, who hold a certain quantity of land for the support of their followers, who reside upon it. The Jahgires are exposed to change with the pleasure of the Ameers, who make transfers, frequently annually, and in some cases not for ten years. The names of the soldiers belonging to the chieftains, at least those of the Bellooches, are registered, with their descent, which is carefully preserved as a mark of distinction among that caste of people: by which means, if any of them are discharged by the Jahgirdar, they have only to complain to the Durbar, who redresses their grievances; and at the same time, this usage enables them to check the abuses consequent on the system of never mustering their retainers.

The Jahgirdars seldom or never pay their followers in cash, but each man has a certain quantity of grain allotted to him, which he receives at the different periods of harvest. Under the Kulhora* government there were four principal jahgirdars, who were the heads of different military tribes, viz. the Talpooras, Jogeeas, Leekees, and Khosahs, and all the military force of the state was included under their respective banners. The Talpooras,† however, have adopted another and better system; for they cautiously prohibit any excessive jahgire, and no sirdar of that description has now more than a thousand or twelve hundred followers. The Khosahs are excluded entirely, as are the Leekees, from their supposed attachment to the Kulhoras, and the number of Jogeeas retained as servants is reduced to an officer and a hundred or two hundred men, with three hundred of the tribe of Nomerdee, of both of which the Talpooras are exceedingly jealous.

The number of household troops, which compose the only force on permanent duty, does not exceed four thousand men. They are quartered in Hyderabad, and about half the number are mounted on government horses. Their duty is to attend the Ameers, both as servants and soldiers. They are paid half yearly, and receive principally grain in lieu of wages.

On occasions of necessity, when an army is requisite, orders are despatched throughout the province, for the Jahgirdars to assemble at stated places and periods with their armed followers. Three days suffice to spread the intelligence, and fifteen to effect the assembly of about thirty five thousand men, two thirds, and upwards, of which are cavalry. The country people boast that the Sindhi levies amount to a hundred thousand, but there is every reason to believe that, including twelve thousand of Meer Tharras, who are not federals of Hyderabad, the state of Sindh could not levy above fifty or fifty five thousand fighting men.

This military assembly is composed of different tribes of Mahomedans, amounting to several hundred, but generally commanded by Billooches, and in particular by Talpooras, in whom the Ameers naturally confide, and whom th... until lately favored, to the inj... their other subjects. The troops ... ed with swords and shields, and with matchlocks, and, independent of the established allowances from their immediate chiefs, receive from the Ameers' treasury each footman 3 Dokras, equal ... about —— and each horseman double that sum per day, as long as they are employed. The sirdars also receive a daily allowance, correspondent with the rank which they hold in the list of officers. The artillery of the Sindhis is notoriously wretched; they seldom have more than three or four guns with the army, and as this powerful arm is looked down upon by these soldiers, the equipments of these few pieces are uncommonly bad.

The cavalry are mounted on various descriptions of horses. The tattoo, or poney, is however the most common. Numbers are seen on mules, and from the Ameer to the beggar, a camel is in use. The horses are not adapted to form good cavalry, for they are generally heavy in the forehand, a fault which is increased to such a degree by the ambling pace to which they are universally trained, as to render it difficult to urge them to a gallop. Their matchlock men are excellent, and are trained to the use of this weapon from their infancy.

The pay of a Sindhi soldier, calculating at the rate at which he receives grain, may amount to two and a half rupees per month, or perhaps a trifle more, with the additional allowance already mentioned when on actual service. His food when at home has before been described, and when abroad he still adheres to a simple diet. *Powallo jo utto né nasseri jo chach; a small portion of flour and a nassir's worth of goat's buttermilk* will be found to compose his food twenty eight days out of the month.

The foregoing cursory remarks will suffice to shew that little efforts could be made by the military resources of Sindh, and that, admitting that the rulers were capable of bringing into the field the numbers of which they boast, the system by which they are organised would nevertheless prohibit the idea of vigorous military measures. The federal services of the most warlike nations in the world, have been found calculated only to check or quell the intestine broils which they themselves create, and have always been deficient when opposed, on the grand scale, to an army organised like those of modern times.

Unlike other countries, Sindh has few or no fortified places, the attack of which might retard the motions of an invading army. The few forts that are to be met with are extremely insignificant, and although there are some strong natural positions on the western bank of the Indus, it has never been the policy of the government, in similar cases, to defend them, for indeed to do so, the fertile country must become an easy prey to the enemy. The custom hitherto has been, for the people of Sindh to fly with their property to the desart, where they remain in perfect safety under the protection of the desart tribes, whose hospitality has frequently been put to a severe test, but has never failed.

If the danger is very urgent, an order is issued for the destruction of all property, and the Billooches, and other barbarous tribes, commence a system of plunder and rapine among each other, and on the goods of their neighbour, which is justified on the principle that the enemy might benefit by it, in a public point of view, or, at all events, that it is better for friends to plunder their own country, than that it should fall to the lot of foreigners. The history of the country affords abundance of instances of this line of proceeding, and the province has always been overrun, and generally fallen an easy conquest. This devastating system was adopted by the Soomrahs when Alluh Udin invaded Sindh. When the emperor Hamaioon here sought an asylum, Mirza Shah Hoosain followed the same plan, and in the attack of the Khan Khanan, Mirza Jani Beg reduced the province to the condition of a wilderness, and permitted his capital city to be burnt and sacked by his own subjects. The same policy was frequently adopted by the Kulhoras, whose early history is one continual description of flights to the desarts and returns to reoccupy the deserted province.

The British have, in the course of events, become neighbours of Sindh, and our possessions extend so near to the borders of the territory of the Ameers that our frontier is exposed to depredation from their banditti. Much mischief has already been committed by these plunderers, and representations have been made to the Ameers, without succeeding in checking the evil. As the Pindaree hordes have been broken and dispersed in Hindostan, by a wise policy, the execution of ... was perhaps delayed too lo... improbable that s... be taken ...

* The former governing family.
† The present governing family.—B. Ed.

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any uneasiness. The success of any attack on Sindh cannot be doubted, provided the proper season of the year is chosen. The policy of such a measure is more problematical. In our present situation we cannot possibly possess a better frontier than that which we have got, in the desart, and the independence of the Jharija chieftains in Cutch; which ought to be particularly cherished by us. The only advantage which we can hope to obtain, and by far the most important, is by a commercial connexion with Sindh, to which our views should be restricted, unless appearances in European policy should be such as to dictate the propriety of establishing some degree of influence at the court of a state possessed of great resources for the supply, and conveniences for the transportation of armies."

The Annual Meeting of the Native School and School-Book Society was held on Wednesday last, at the new school-room on the verge of the Esplanade, the Hon'ble the Governor in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by a considerable assemblage of European gentlemen, and of the principal native inhabitants of the place. After several resolutions were passed, relative to points connected with the prosperity and progress of the institution, an examination of the pupils in the English and Mahratta languages, and in arithmetic, took place, which must have been highly gratifying to all who witnessed it, and which spoke much in favor of the system of education, and of the zeal and assiduity with which it had been conducted. After the examination, prizes were distributed to those pupils who had made the most rapid progress in the different branches of study, and presents were at the same time made to the different masters, all of whom appeared to have given satisfaction to the managers of the Institution.

On a former occasion we mentioned that the object of the Native School Book Society was purely the dissemination of native education, for the purpose of leading to the introduction of a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and literature, of the West; which have been brought to such a high state of maturity there, and which have mainly contributed to give the nations of Europe, and those springing from the same stock, that commanding power and influence which they exercise in almost every other quarter of the world. It would be useless in us to descant on the general advantages derived from the diffusion of education: they have been acknowledged and appreciated by all civilized nations, and India surely does not stand such an anomaly among the other countries of the earth as not to be benefited by the dissemination of knowledge. But however much may be done by Government, or by individual Europeans, to promote the objects of the Society, every thing will depend on the zeal with which the natives themselves take up the cause of education, and many of them have already shewn an honorable and liberal example in the interest they have taken in its advancement. At all events, the progress which has been already made, and is now making, ought to encourage all to proceed in the good work which has been begun, and from which the most beneficial consequences are likely to result. The favourable progress which the Native School Society has already made, has been greatly owing to the zeal and attention of those who have had the management of the institution, and particularly to the exertions of Captain Jervis, the Secretary, who has given his unwearied attention to the promotion of its interests, and to forwarding the important objects for which it was originally formed.

We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of Malta Gazettes to so late a date as the 22d June, and several numbers of the SPECTATEUR ORIENTAL up to the 8th June, which have been received *via* Mocha. All these papers, as well as extracts from private letters, concur in describing the Greek cause as on the decline. We need not say that we feel sorry at this unfavourable change in the affairs of Greece, and we have only to hope that if the Pacha succeeds in bringing the Hellenists again under the Musselmaun yoke, he will retain his conquests as dependencies of Egypt, and not deliver them over to the far more barbarous and bigotted Government of the Porte. The rule of the Egyptian Pacha we consider a comparatively liberal one, and as Greece is supposed to have received the early seeds of civilization, and of her consequent greatness and renown, from the banks of the Nile, who knows that the present visit from the same quarter may not again, through means at present unknown to us, restore her to a station [illegible] former fame. Ibrahim [illegible] second CAD-

MALTA GOV. GAZETTE,—APRIL 27.

Yesterday evening His Excellency the GOVERNOR embarked on board H. M. Ship *Cambrian*, Captain Hamilton, to proceed to the Continent, on his way to England.

The troops lined the streets from the Palace to the Custom House Quay. His Excellency was attended by the Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale, the Lieutenant Governor Major General Sir Manley Power, and the whole of the Officers of the Civil, Naval and Military Services, as well as by the Foreign Consuls, and the British and Native Merchants. The MARCHIONESS of HASTINGS and Family were conducted on board by the Vice Admiral, the Chief Secretary to Government, and His Excellency's Personal Staff;—the MARQUESS also embarked in the same boat. They were received by Captain Hamilton on board his Frigate with the yards manned and by a salute of 19 guns, which was repeated by the men-of-war in the harbour, and by the shore batteries. The band on board the *Cambrian* greeted His Excellency with the well know air—"You're welcome to Scotland Lord Moira."

The concourse of loyal inhabitants who crowded the streets was immense, anxious to demonstrate their respectful good wishes towards their GOVERNOR, for his constant solicitude to promote their interests and to secure their welfare, of which they have had such frequent and undoubted proofs.—His Excellency will return in the month of September or at latest early in October.

It appears that the siege of Navarine is carrying on with great activity by the Egyptian troops; but as yet the Greek garrison makes effectual resistance. These troops are part of those landed some time ago at Modon; but instead of four or five thousand, eighteen thousand are actually now there. They occupy a large regular encampment, the tents in streets agreeably to European manner; and they have bands of music with the regiments. A regular communication is kept up between Modon and Candia, and it is expected that from that Island considerable reinforcements of troops belonging to the Pasha of Egypt are now on their way to the Morea.

The blockade of Patrass was easily raised by the Turkish men of war; and this could not have been otherwise, as they were eleven in number, frigates and corvettes, whilst the Greek vessels consisted of only three or four brigs. The whole of this is very discouraging for the Greek cause; still the Greek Government is sanguine for the success of the expedition now organizing for the reduction of Patrass.

MALTA GOV. GAZETTE,—MAY 18.

Yesterday morning His Majesty's Ship *Cambrian*, Captain Hamilton, arrived from Nice, where His Excellency the Marquess of Hastings together with the Marchioness and family landed on the 9th instant, and we are happy to state in perfect health.

A merchant vessel which arrived here on the 11th inst., from Alexandria, reports that she met the Algerine fleet consisting of 2 frigates, 1 sloop, 2 schooners, 2 brigs, and a xebec, at about 120 miles to the eastward of this Island.

Major Laing who has been here some weeks preparing for his expedition to Timbuctoo, to explore the course of the Niger, sailed on the 7th inst. in His Majesty's Ship *Gannet* for Tripoli. This enterprising Officer enters upon his arduous undertaking with a zeal not surpassed by any of his predecessors, and may perhaps be considered better fitted for it than many of them, in consequence of his having been already habituated to the climate of Africa, by a residence at Cape Coast. He suffered a slight indisposition during his stay here, but was quite recovered, and embarked in great spirits and full of ardour for the object of his expedition.

Cairo, 24th March 1825. Died suddenly on the 3rd instant in the Peninsula of Sinai, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Fellow of Christchurch College Cambridge, second Son of Rev. Joseph Cook of Newton Hall, Morpeth, aged 31.

MALTA GOV. GAZETTE,—JUNE 8.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Gentlemen:—This is the first time since my arrival from Smyrna, *via* Milo, that I have been able to make acknowledgment of the generous assistance I received at the latter place from Captain Clifford, of the British frigate *Euryalus*. After leaving Smyrna, I got ashore on a small island off the harbour of Milo, and suffered so much injury that I was under the necessity of discharging my cargo at Milo, in order to heave down and repair. As this island scarcely afforded any materials or carpenters, I was under the necessity of sending to some of the distant islands, and even to Hydra, before I should be able to heave down. The boisterous weather and necessary preparations detained me some time; and during this interval Captain Clifford arrived. Understanding, from the English Consul, that an American vessel was ashore and in distress, he generously and voluntarily sent me assistance as soon as the weather permitted, and detained his frigate seven days, until his carpenters had hove down my vessel on both sides, and completely repaired her. During this time he had from 70 to 80 men employed on board the vessel, under the charge of his first Lieutenant and other officers, whose generous attention and good feelings I cannot duly appreciate. I was generously supplied with rigging and other articles that I could not obtain at Milo; and, [illegible] Captain Clifford been under positive [illegible] sail for the Jonian Islands, he would [illegible] my cargo on board, and completed [illegible]. I have been thus minute in detailing all the circumstances, as I have no doubt, by its publication, it will have a tendency to cement the good feelings which are daily growing between the two nations.

Your's &c. SAMUEL R. GERRY,
Of the Brig *Charles and Ellen* of Boston.
Boston, 18th March, 1825.

MALTA GOV. GAZETTE,—JUNE 15.

The Master of a Russian Brig, the *Nettuno*, which arrived here on the 13th instant, reports that on the 13th ultimo he saw the Turkish squadron, composed of 60 sail, frigates, corvettes and brigs, in the Dardanelles; and when he was off Navarino on the 29th the Turkish flag was hoisted over that fortress.

MALTA GOV. GAZETTE,—JUNE 22.

The news from Smyrna is to the 26th ultimo, at which time that city as well as the interior of the country enjoyed the greatest tranquillity. The Smyrna Papers do not contain any account of the fall of Navarino; but the intelligence was expected daily, as the previous energetic operations of Ibrahim Pasha were known there. All communication was cut off by land and sea, and by a vessel which left the Gulf of Modon on the 18th it was understood that the citadel was on the point of surrendering, which there is no doubt has since taken place.

It is thought the success of this campaign will depend much upon the Albanians, but it is doubtful whether the Porte has yet paid the arrears due to those under the command of Dervish Pasha, who is at Larissa. Goura is at Salona, with 6000 men Odysseus, for whose head twenty thousand dollars was offered, had surrendered to the Government at Napoli di Romania, where Colocotroni had also arrived, the Government having acceded to the wish of the Moriots in placing him at the head of the troops.

According to our advices the fleet of the Capitan Pasha, which is in the Dardanelles consists of 50 sail, including some very fine frigates and corvettes waiting for the embarkation of from 10 to 12 thousand men. The Greeks in the Islands are consequently full of apprehensions, particularly at Tino, where the coinage of Turkish currency is openly carried on.

We observe with regret that the instances of piracy in those seas are becoming more frequent: no less then 15 Austrian vessels coming from Constantionople with regular papers are stated to have been taken in the neighbourhood of Tenedos, and carried into Napoli di Romania. Mystics and other small vessels are said to commit depredation without distinction, on the mercantile flag of every nation. Hitherto they have been content with plunder without committing violence on the crews. This intelligence is confirmed by the Master of the American Brig *Romp*, which arrived here on the 17th instant, who was boarded by a Greek off Scio, and robbed of some money, provisions, and clothing. Some French vessels have also been attacked; but we have not heard of any positive violation as yet of the British flag by these lawless marauders.

The same Master states, that being off Andrò on the 1st inst. he saw an engagement between the Turkish and Greek fleets, the former of 40 and the latter of 30 sail. The Turks having lost one frigate, which was sunk, took shelter at Suda, and in fact were beaten.

Tranquillity is again restored in Syria. The war which broke out between two mountain princes, Emir Bechir and Sheik Bechir is terminated: the latter was obliged to pay 3000 purses as the expense of the war. But what most contributed to settle these dissensions was the threat of the Viceroy of Egypt to send thither a force of 12.000 men.

The following is an extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated the 14th July:—

"Ibrahim Pacha is making, I am sorry
"to say, great progress in the Morea
"against the Greeks. He has taken Na-
"varene, Calamata, Tripolizza, and is
"now, I believe, before Napoli di Roma-
"nia. A reinforcement is about to leave
"this of 12,000 more disciplined troops."

A letter received at Mocha from Egypt, states that the Greek cause was on the decline, Ibrahim Pacha having penetrated into the centre of the Morea, and taken Navarino, Calamata, Tripolizza, and other towns of consequence in the interior. He had also been successful in several battles. His army amounted to 12,000 disciplined Arabs, and Mahomed Alli is organizing a similar number now in Egypt. At sea the Greeks are still successful. The following is an extract from the same letter.

"Egypt perfectly tranquil. With regard to
"Yemen the Pasha is not likely to trouble
"you, at least for some time, though often
"urged to it by the Porte. Political intelli-
"gence from your quarter is always of value,
"as it enables me to contradict with effect,
"the lies that are hatched by our enemies at
"Mocha and Jedda, of which this year we
"have had a full batch, no less than a mutiny
"of 60,000 of our native troops, and the siege
"of Calcutta by the Burmese."

Ibrahim Pacha is stated to treat the Greek prisoners with the greatest humanity.

SMYRNA, JUNE 8th.—The army of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea consists of 13,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry. His fleet consists of 73 ships of war, 11 of which are frigates, and the rest corvettes, brigs, &c. Eight of these ships belong to the Algerine Government.

SYRA, 3d JUNE.—At [illegible] the point of being invaded by the T[illegible] A Turkish brig has been wrecked [illegible] All the Franks, as well as the Greek [illegible] Armenians, found among the crew, [illegible]ve been put to death.

MODON, MAY 23d.—Mekmet Pacha was bombarding on the 4th May Missolongi and Natolico. He was at the head of an army of 32,000 men, and possessed the whole country between Arta and Missolongi. Consternation reigns throughout the Morea.

ATHENS, 17TH MAY.—Odysseus, who has lent himself by turns to the cause of the Greeks and the Turks, is now a prisoner in the Acropolis.

Condarioti has published a proclamation, urging the Greeks to arms, and calling upon them not to be disheartened by the reverses which they have suffered.

Within the last few days, when the Capt. Pacha, with his fleet, was near Andros, one of his frigates was dismasted by a gust of wind, and was immediately set on fire and destroyed by the Greeks. A Turkish brig, pursued by the Greeks, ran on shore on the rocks of Syra, and was completely wrecked. The Greeks have also taken six Turkish transports laden with military stores.

Letters from Alexandria mention the death of Mr. Lee, Consul for the Levant Company. A man very highly respected by all who knew him.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. A. C. Peat, Engineer.
Lieutenant E. Neville, 2d Gren. Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Canning, 3d Regiment.
Ensign H. Wood, 5th Regiment.
Lieutenant Dixon, 4th Dragoons,
Doctor Thomson, 4th Dragoons.
Lieutenant C. Prescott, 5th Regiment.
Ensign W. Chambers, 10th Regiment.
Ensign Thomas Jackson, 10th Regiment.
Lieutenant Hobson, 20th Regiment.
Captain L. Russell, Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant E. Neville, 2d Gren. Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant A. C. Peat, Engineers.
Ensign C. B. Raitt, 1st Gren. Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.—September 24th Ship Bombay Castle, Captain Wm. Durat, to Mandavie.
Do. 28th Ship Caledonia, Captain T. H. Johnston, to Mandavie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 10th. Ship Coldstream, Captain William Hall, from London 23d May.
Do. Brig Norfolk, Captain Thomas Kingsell, from Padang 15th May, Porto Novo 9th Sept.
Do. French Ship Le Madras, Captain Pieck, from Bordeaux 19th May, and Pondicherry 9th September.
12th. H. M. Ship Slaney, Captain C. Mitchell, from Trincomalie.
14th. Ship Woodford, Captain A. Chapman, from London 27th May.
Do. H. M. Ship Tamer, Capt. J. J. G. Bremer, from Calcutta.
15th, Ship Sultaun, Captain Mitchell, from Calcutta 27th August.
16th. Ship William Money, Captain G. Cheine from Rangoon 18th August.
DEPARTURES.—September 7th, Ship Hercules, Captain Thomas Heron, for Calcutta.
8th, Ship Boyne, Captain Thomas Lawson, for London.
10th. Ship Norfolk, Captain H. Licheldknect, for Calcutta.
12th, Ship Eliza, Captain D. Sutton, for Calcutta.
14th. Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt, for Ceylon and England.
15th French Ship La Clarisa, Captain Partariege, for Pondicherry.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 2d H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, G. Mason, from London 17th April, and Trincomalie and Madras 26th August.
Do. H. C. Ship Minerva, Probin, from Gravesend 9th April, Trincomalie 4th, and Madras 15th August.
3. Brig Jamesina, P. Roberts from Rangoon 12th Aug.
Do. Ship Robert, R. J. Roe, from Rangoon 11th July and Madras 26th August.
Do. Anna Robertson, J. Anderson, from Rangoon 6th August.
Do. Zenoby, D. Wilson, from Rangoon 16th July and Madras 20th August.
Do. Saddany, from Rangoon 16th July and Madras 11th August.
Do. 4th Ship La Belle Alliance, G. B. Brook, from Bencoolen 12th June, Penang, and Madras 23d August.
Do. American Ship Beverly, J. Whitney, from New York 24th May.
Do. Ship Sir Charles Forbes, T. Foulerton, from Sydney 21st June.
6. Schooner Dhaull, G. Blaxland, from Attancurry 29th August.
Do. Ship Jane, Charles Maitland, from New York 27th March, and Madras and Covelong 28th August.
Do. American Ship Coral, Henry King, from Batavia 9th August.
7. H. C. Pilot Vessel Henry Meriton, P. G. Sinclair, from Cheduba 1st September.
9. Brig Sarah, Peter Milne, from Table Bay 17th June, Colombo, Madras, and Vizagapatam 4th September.
10. Ship Barretto Junior, J. Webster, put back dismasted.
12. H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, C. Biden, from London, and Madras 4th September.
Do. French Brig Mary Ann, F. Roux, from Port Louis and Mauritius 6th August.
Do. Brig Sarah, K. Lambie, from [illegible] August.

Do. Brig Phœnix, Thomas Francis, from Rangoon [illegible] ust.

Pas[illegible]per H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, from [illegible]d :—Mr. H. Wilkinson, Cadet.

Fr[illegible]adras :—Mrs. Burt, ; Mr. W. P. Burt. Free[illegible]ner ; R. Grant, Esq. C. S. ; and Mr. Hyp[illegible]te Pillessiry.

Per H. C. Ship Minerva, from England for Calcutta :—Mrs. Burgh ; Mrs. Whiting ; James Money, Esq. and Alexander Heyland, Esq. H. C. Civil Service ; Rev. James Whiting, Chaplain ; Captain Burgh, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry ; Messrs. George R. Birch, Robert Crawford, Wm. P. Milner, Edward Maybery, William H. Balders, John H. Hatchell, and George A. Brownlow, Cadets.

For Trincomalie :—Mrs. Morris ; Miss Morris ; Miss Sidney Morris ; Miss Isabella Morris ; Mrs. Logie ; Miss Logie ; Major Morris ; Captain Logie ; Captain Orr, Paymaster ; Lieutenants Carmichael, Austin, and Courtney ; Ensigns J. McCaskill, and W. Morris, H. M. 67th Regiment ; Masters John Morris, Benjamin Morris, and Livingstone Morris.

For Madras :—Mrs. Lewis ; Miss Purton ; Miss Smyth ; Lieutenants R. Elliot, J. Forbes, and T. Chadwick ; Ensign J. Du Vernet, H. M. 45th Regiment ; Adam Maitland Esq. H. C. Civil Service ; Lieutenant W. G. T. Lewis, 46th Regiment Native Infantry ; Messrs. Henry Colbeck and Clement Newsham, Cadets ; Mr. George Gordon ; Mr. Alexander Lowe ; & Mr. H. W. W. Laws, Free Mariner.

Per Roberts, from Madras :—Lieutenant Colonel O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th Regiment.

Per Zenobia, from Madras :—Mr. Duncan, Country Service.

Per Brig Jamesina, from Rangoon :—Mr. Henry Bailes Quarter Master 47th Regiment ; and Mr F. Wheelan, Gunner, Artillery.

Per Anna Robertson :—J. Coull, Esq. ; R. Wright, Esq. ; and Mr. R. H. Rauban, H. C. Marine.

Per Jane.—Mr. David Raddie.

Per Coral —Mr. A. Borel, Merchant.

Mr Surgeon J. Griffiths, a Passenger on the Coral, died on the passage.

DEPARTURES.—September 4. Ship Rockingham, Charles Beach, for London, via Madras and Cape.

Do. American Ship Ninus, N. Frye, for Boston.

5. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Arracan.

Do Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, for Arracan.

Do Sulamany, R. S. Carter, for Rangoon.

Do French Ship Constance, A. Gateau, for Mauritius and Bourbon.

6 Ship Tiger, Henry Dent. for London.

Do. Ann, E. Worthington, for Mauritius.

Do. Glenelg, C. S. Gover, for Ramree,

Do. David Clark, P. Falconer, for Arracan.

Do. Fergusson, William Coates, for Arracan.

7. Ship Lady Blackwood, John Russell, for Arracan.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Belmont, on Wednesday the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, of a Daughter.

On Thursday the 29th ultimo, at 9 o'clock at night, Mrs. G. F. Andrews, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Mandavie, in the Province of Cutch, on the 23d August last, Major A. C. H. Lamy, Commanding the 16th Regt. N. I, much regretted by his Brother Officers and his friends at large.

Major Lamy commenced his Career with the Egyptian Expedition at the early age of sixteen ; he has always deservedly stood high as an Officer ; and his zeal and abilities when adjutant of his Regiment attracted the notice of Sir John Abercromby.

Owing to slow Promotion the service has only for a short period benefited by his Capacity in the Command of his Regiment ; but that limited period proved that few were better qualified for such a situation.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday, the 25th August at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Captain Williamson, of the 3d Regiment Light Infantry, and D. J. A. G. to Martha Vaughan, eldest Daughter of the Archdeacon.

At Secunderabad, on the 1st Sept. by the Rev. J. Boys, M. A. Lieut. R. R. Ricketts, 48th Regt, N. I. to Miss E. H. M. Langley, second Daughter of Arnold Langley, Esq. of Golden Hill, Co. Kent.

On Wednesday, the 14th Sept. by Special License, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A. Mr. George William Isenbert, of the Firm of Grostate and Co. to Miss Lydia Emelia Freedom.

BIRTHS.—At Fort St. George, on the 3d Sept. at the House of Colonel J. Simond, the Lady of Captain Craste, 30th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 4th September at the Hyderabad Residency, Mrs. Edward G. Louis, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 6th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Brooshoust, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 9th of September, the Lady of F. W. Russell, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 14th September the Lady of Arathoon Kerakoose, Esq of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 16th September, the Lady of John Goldingham, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At the Luz, on the 15th Sept. by an attack of the Cholera, Miss Jane Harkness, Daughter of the late Mr. John Harkness, aged 13 years and 8 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cape, on the 3d June, by Special Licence, at Wynfing, by the Rev. G. Hough A. M. Robert Mertins Bird, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jane, Daughter of W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq. Comptroller of Customs, Cape Town.

At Batavia, on the 26th July, by the Reverend Mr. Lenting, J. G. Duncan, Esq. to Helen, eldest Daughter of Captain William Hodges.

At St. Peter's Church, (Colombo), on the 8th Augt. by the Venerable the Archdeacon Glennie, Horace Robert Scott, Esq. of His Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, to Eliza, third Daughter of Lieut. Col. Hook, Commanding 16th Regiment and Commandant of Colombo. After the ceremony the happy pair set off for Caltura.

At Dacca, on Tuesday, the 30th August, Mr. M. J. D'Valadares, Indigo Planter, Commercolly, to Mademoiselle Subolle.

At Calcutta, on the 1st September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Captain Alexander Davidson, Assistant Political Agent N. E. Frontier, to Dianna Stroughton, Daughter of the late Benjamin Turner, Esq.

At the Cathedral, on the 3d September, by the Revd. T. Thomason, Alexander D. Rice, Esq. to Jane Harriet, third Daughter of the late Richard Blechynden, Esq.

At Calcutta on the 5th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Thomas Wood, Assistant in the Military Department, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest Daughter of Doctor L. Burlini.

At Chandernagore, on the 7th September by the Rev. H. B. Henderson, and by M. Lefranc, Magistrate of that place, and as well at the Catholic Church, B. Hartley, Esq. indigo Planter, to Miss Louisa Cecilia Gent thomme.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 8th of September, by th Rev. T. Thomason, Roger Winter, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary Ann third Daughter of the Rev Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith, Middlesex.

At the same place, and on the same day, by the Rev T. Thomason, John Platt, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Military Service, Bengal Establishment, to Charlotte, eldest Daughter of James Atkinson, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Sea, on the 31st July, the Lady of William Logie, Esq. Captain of H. M. 97th Regiment of a Daughter.

At the Nagpore Residency, on the 5th August the Lady of Captain Henry Capel Sandys, of a Daughter.

On the 8th August, on board the Honorable Company's Ship the Princess Charlotte of Wales, on her passage from England to Ceylon, the Lady of Major Haddock, 97th Regiment K. T. S., of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 8th August, Mrs. Mignan, of a Daughter.

At Colombo, on the 10th August, the Lady of Capt. Hilton, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment of a Daughter.

At Simlah, on the 14th August, the Lady of Capt. A. Roberts of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 15th August, the Lady of Dr. Andrew Ross, 37th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 16th August, the Lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewes, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 22d August, the Wife of Mr. Conductor Joseph Hamilton, of a Son.

On the 24th August, at Korah Factory, via Purneah, Mrs. Charles Jadowin, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 25th of August, the Lady of W. Durham, Esq. of a Son.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 27th August, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant W. Alexander, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th August, Mrs. Thomas Palmer, of a Son.

In Fort William, on the 1st Sept. the Lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq His Majesty's 87th of a Daughter.

On the 1st September, at the General Hospital, Mrs. Edward George, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Sept., Mrs. John Urquhart, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, the Lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 5th September, the Lady of Major W. Stuart Beatson, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mrs. Louisa Mann, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 6th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. W. Glasgow, of a Son.

At the Cooly Bazar, near Fort William, on Saturday, the 10th September, at half-past 4 A. M., the Wife of Conductor J. Medlicott, of the Ordnance Commissariat, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sydney, New South Wales, on the 9th May last, Captain J. J. Casement, Brigade Major on this Establishment.

At Bencoolen, on the 10th June, Captain Rolfe, of the Ship La Belle Alliance.

At Penang, on the 27th June, at the residence of Captain M. A. Bunbury, the Lady of Captain W. H. Hewitt, of the 40th Regiment B. N. I.,

At Mahattee, on the 20th July, Captain Rundall, of the 16th Madras Native Infantry,

At Prome, on the 31st July, Mr. Frederick Charles Minchall, (in charge of the 7th Divison of Arracan Gun Boats.)

At Nagpore, on the 1st August, in the house of Captain James Bayley, the Lady of George Adams, Esq. Surgeon of the Madras Establishment.

At Mahattee, on the 4th August, Lieutenant Bardley, of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, doing duty with the 10th Regiment.

On the 9th August, on board the Indiana, Hospital Ship, in the Arracan river, Captain Howell, of the 16th Madras Native Infantry, Artillery, Major of Brigade to Colonel Fair, Commanding the Madras Troops at Arracan.

At Sadras, on the 11th August, the Lady of Brooks Cunliffe, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Meerut, on the 17th August, Mary Eliza, the infant Daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq. H. M. 14th Regiment, aged 15 months.

At Arracan, on the 18th August, James Watson Boyd, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Honourable Company's Service, Son of James Boyd, Esq. of Woodside, Linlithgowshire.

At Banda, on the 21st August, the infant Daughter of William Fane, Esq.

At Saugor, on the evening of the 21st August, William Douglas, the infant Son of Alexander Garden, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, aged 1 year and 4 days.

At Lucknow, on the 22d August, Peregrine Treves, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Bareilly, on the 23d August, Robert James Marjoribanks, the eldest Son of William Fleming Dick, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, Mr. Edward Bagshaw, aged 28 years.

On the 25th August, the infant Son of W. Durham, Esq.

On the 25th August, on his way from Chedula, to the Presidency, Apothecary John Abraham ; aged 30 years.

At Allahabad, on the 28th August Mr. James Moran, Conductor of Ordnance Commissariat.

At Calcapore, on Sunday, the 28th August, Mr. John Joseph Martinelly, aged 42 years, sincerely regretted.

At Allypore, on the 29th August, at the house of her Son, Quarter Master Serjeant W. Coates, of the C. N. Militia, Mrs. Mary Ann Coates, aged 84 years.

At Patna, on the 29th August, John Mountstuart, the infant Son of the Honorable James Cuthven and Clementina Elphinstone, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

At Patna, on the 30th August, Mr. Edward Bunny, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 30th August, after 24 hours illness, Mrs. Charlotte Anna D'Rozario, relict of the late Mr. Peter D'Rozario, of Dacca, aged 54 years.

At Patna, in August last, Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby, of the Honorable Company's Service.

At Calcutta, on the 1st September, Captain James Campbell, formerly of the Harbour Master's Department, aged 69 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d Septemqer, at 2. A. M. of Cholera, after only 10 hours illness, Emma, the Lady of Edward Bird, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 24 years and 6 months.

In Fort William, on the 4th September, Mrs. Mary Picard, the Lady of Captain Picard, His Majesty's 47th Regiment, aged 66 years,

At Allipore, on the 4th September, Captain Llewellyn Conroy, Commandant of the Calcutta Native Militia.

At Calcutta, on the 5th September, Capt. Theodore, Lyns, of the Pension Establishment.

At Calcutta, on the 7th Sept. Mr. Thomas Calwell Fitzgerald, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept. at the house of William Ainslie, Esq. Miss Emma Begbie, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept. Lieut. Col. N. Bucke, 26th Regiment N. I. Commanding 1st Light Infantry, Arracan, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept. Henry Charles Darvall, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 30 years.

At Dacca, on the 8th September, Mr. Henry Hollow, Son of Mr. John Hollow, aged 32 years.

At the house of William Denham, Esq. Calcutta, on the 9th September, Lieutenant Charles Brown, R. N. late Commander of the Ship Lotus, aged 30 year.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

5 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.

Old 5 " 2 " " "

New 5 " ¾ " " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.

" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. R.

Ditto on Bombay par.

On Saturday arrived the following Ships.

The Ship *Coldstream*, Captain William Hall, from London the 23d May.

PASSENGERS.

Five Officers of H. M. 20th Regiment, and Mr. Thomas Crisp.

The Brig *Norfolk*, Capt. Thomas Kingsell, from Pedang 15th May, and Porto Novo 9th September.

The French Ship *Le Madras*, Captain Pieck, from Bordeaux 19th May, and Poudicherry 9th September.

The following is the list of Passengers on board the Ship *Lady Nugent*, Captain Coppin, daily expected from England.—She left Plymouth on the 13th of April.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Holloway, Capt. and Mrs. Mallett, Lieut. and Mrs. Bremner, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Col. Pollock, Miss Mahon, Miss Pollock, Miss Barnes, Miss Menzies ; Lieut. Stewart ; Cadets Pollock, Loftie, Johnstone, Morgan, M'Donald, Shakspear, Burt, Hay ; Mr. M'Lean, and Mr. Beecher.

H. M. Sloop *Slaney*, will sail for Rangoon in a few days.

We shall never be at a loss to account for the sensation said to be created in England by the Burmese War so long as Mr. BUCKINGHAM's *Oriental Herald* is taken to be the organ of correct information.

In the April Number we were favoured with the account of the "Barrackpore Massacre," and in the late one for May we have a very pompous article headed "Discreditable proceedings of the British Authorities at Rangoon" —Mr. BUCKINGHAM derives his intelligence, he informs his readers, from private letters direct from Rangoon, and which must therefore be authentic, particularly as containing important news which, from the state of the press in this country, would not have been allowed to transpire.—Much as is vaunted about a fettered press, we have to thank ourselves that it is still sufficiently open to allow of our contradicting whatever we consider to be untrue (of course from incorrect information) stated by Mr. BUCKINGHAM—Far be it from us to accuse him of wilful misrepresentation—if we are to believe his professions of truth is his motto —and considering he is far removed from the scene of action, we feel more disposed to pity than to blame him. If we are to credit Mr. BUCKINGHAM's assertion, the gentlemen forming the Prize Committee at Rangoon confiscated all the private property they were able to lay their hands on, not allowing any person to claim it—the contrary of this is notoriously the fact—Again he says that Bamboo fences, erected by the Natives for the protection of their villages, were magnified into stockades, and all the people, men, women and children, put to the sword in cold blood. No quarter was given on either side, says the redoubtable Editor of the Herald—this is not the case, particular orders being issued to prevent unnecessary slaughter, and so far from the wounded Birmese not being humanely treated, they received the same care and attention as our own Sepoys—these are only a few of the mistakes of Mr. BUCKINGHAM—to follow him through his maze of fact and fiction requires more time and attention then we are inclined to bestow, for they are so interwoven that it would be no common undertaking.

MADRAS TOWN HALL.

Our readers at the Presidency will be much gratified in learning, that the Memorial regarding the Town Hall, which was so generally patronised, has been graciously received by the Honourable the Governor in Council. A most satisfactory answer has been returned for the information of those who supported it with their signatures. It will be remembered, that one of the objects of the Memorial was to draw the attention of the Government to the difficulties and impediments which have long retarded the establishment and operations of useful Institutions at Madras, in consequence of the absence of proper accommodation. Another object was to solicit the aid of the public Treasury, for the purpose of providing an edifice containing apartments suitable to the want of all useful associations instituted at the Presidency. These wants were detailed in the Memorial : and they have been specifically recognised by the Government.

The Honourable the Governor in Council observes, that the subject of the Memorial bearing the names of above a hundred persons, among whom are nearly all of the first rank and respectability at Madras, can scarcely fail to be deserving of the highest consideration and regard from Government ; that whatever is an object of desire to such and so large a portion of the European community at this Presidency, must be presumed to be in itself important and worthy of the advocacy which it has received . and that in the object of the Memorial, these qualities are at once recognised.

The Governor in Council is pleased to observe, that "many considerations forbid the "idea of any aid from private Subscription ; "and suggest, that the work should be wholly "undertaken by Government ; and when finished, remain the property of the Honorable Company ; though the management of it "would be committed to Trustees for the time "being."

Heartily approving of its object the Honorable the Governor in Council has been graciously pleased to order, that a Copy of the Memorial, together with a communication of the sentiments of the Government respecting it, shall be speedily transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, whose sanction is indispensible.

In adverting to the object of the proposed Building, the Governor in Council makes the following observations. "The fact, that "many Philosophical and Philanthropical Institutions now in action at this Presidency "not one has suitable or sufficient accommodation ; that in the number of Establishments "Madras is still far behind the Sister Presidency in Bengal, with whom the spirit of improvement and opportunities for useful exertion may be expected, as they must be "wished, to incite her to maintain an honorable rivalry ; the consideration how much "her progress is now, and how much more it is "likely to be impeded hereafter, by the mere "mechanical want of room for Stores and a "suitable place for Meetings ; the admitted "benefit of social Assemblies, and the occasional call for public Entertainments on a "scale to which no private Building can give "proper effect ; these facts and considerations, "and, above all, the suitableness of the work "of providing for such wants to the munificence "and greatness of the Honorable East India "Company, constitute, in the judgment of "the Governor in Council, a most powerful recommendation of its object."

The interest, which has been thus manifested by the Government in the desire to promote a spirit of improvement and cordiality among the Inhabitants of Madras, cannot fail to be a source of pride and gratitude to every Member of the Community.

Supreme Court.—The Third Law Term for the present year commenced yesterday.—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Comyn took their seat on the Bench about half past eleven o'clock.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM JORDAN, having received the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors to practise as an attorney, the usual oaths were administered to him and his name entered on the Roll of Attornies of the Court.

[*Mad. Courier, Sept.* 13.

On Saturday last arrived in the Roads the H. C.'s Chartered Ship Coldstream, Captain William Hall, from London 23d May.

PASSENGERS.—5 Officers of H. M. 20th Regiment, and Mr. Thomas Crisp.

On the same day arrived the Brig Norfolk, Captain Thomas Kingsell, and the French Ship Le Madras, Captain Pieck, the former from Padang 15th May and Porto Novo 9th Instant, the latter from Bourdeaux 19th of May and Pondicherry 9th Instant,

On Monday last arrived H. M's Ship Slaney, Captain C. Mitchell, from Trincomalie.

[*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 14.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Woodford*, Capt. Chapman, from England the 27th of May.

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras* : Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Reynon, Miss Dale, Captain Smart, Rev. J. Boynam, Mr. A. Deasourga.—*For Calcutta*: Mrs. Check, Mrs. Reay, Misses A. Check, E. Reay, C. Reay, J. Piffard ; Rev. H. Reay, Messrs. Dougal, O. Piffard, Ledie, John, Connoly, J. Marshall, Jeffries, Preston.

The Drawing of the 1st Class of the Madras Lottery was finished yesterday—the following are the large Prizes.

No. 2614 a Prize of 15,000 Rupees.

No. 1824 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

No. 2279 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1986 2570 and 2839 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 308 484 646 859 2405 and 2700 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 77 708 833 1067 1311 1757 and 2415 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

Nos. 288 663 713 863 and 893 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Nos. 1838 1992 2151 2164 2283 and 2354 Pirzee of 150 Rupees each.

Nos. 354 806 991 992 1366 1418 1568 1613 1938 and 2101 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 15.

☞ *See Supplement.*

BOMBAY :—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JA[illegible]

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THA[illegible]

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, w[illegible]

[illegible]s at out-stations, who require [illegible] extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are req[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1825.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As. 12th September, 1825. Rs. As. SELL
Premium 28 4 Remittable Loan 6 P Ct. 27 4 Premium.
Discount 0 12 5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23 1 8 Discount
Ditto 1 10 4 Per Cent Loan..... 1 2 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

BUY.] [SELL.
2 0 *a* 2½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs..... 2 1 *a* 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per cent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 26TH AUG. 1825.

Mr. Henry Shakespear, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

[redacted] DEPARTMENT,
[redacted] 8TH SEPT. 1825.

The Reverend Thomas Robertson, District Chaplain at Berelly.

The Reverend James Whiting, District Chaplain at Cuttack.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th August, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

48th Foot.

Major James Taylor to be Lieut. Colonel without purchase, vice Erskine deceased, 8th July 1825.

Captain and Brevet-Major J. T. Morisset to be Major without purchase, vice Taylor promoted, 8th July 1825.

Lieutenant W. Read, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Morisset promoted, 8th July 1825.

Ensign G. D. O'Brien to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Reed promoted, 8th July 1825.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Ellis, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Major Sale, from 15th September to one Month, in extension to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

54th Regiment—Captain Burnett B. M. S. E. Division, from 1st August to 7th September, to Cheduba, on Medical Certificate.

Memorandum.

In General Orders of the 27th Instant, No. 3294, granting Leave of Absence to Lieutenant Taylor of His Majesty's 38th Foot, for two years and a half, *read two years.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st September, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Light Dragoons.

Cornet George Weston to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Brevet Captain Murray deceased, 23d July 1825.

45th Foot.

Lieutenant Kelly, promoted by His Majesty to a Company, having previously died at Colombo, Lieutenant Jas. Stewart will succeed to the vacant Company, 25th March 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to Lieutenant Brownrigg, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, for three months, and confirmed in General Orders of the 16th Ultimo, No. 3287, commenced on 28th of July last, the date of that Officer's Embarkation at Rangoon, and not the 28th of May.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th September, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence during the month of February last, for the periods specified against their respective names:

11th Light Dragoons.

Captain Bond, from 25th March 1825, until his Embarkation for Bengal takes place.

44th Regiment.

Lieutenant Williams, from 15th July to the 24th December 1825.

Lieutenant Fraser, from 10th February to the 24th July, 1825.

47th Regiment.

Lieutenant Siborn, from 11th November 1824, until further Orders.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

45th Foot.

Lieutenant A. A. Armstrong, 26th May, 1820.
Lieutenant A. Clarke,..... 5th Apr. 1824.
Lieutenant R. C. Elliott,.... 5th June, 1824.
Lieutenant R. S. Knox,.... 16th May, 1823.
Lieutenant R. Rose,..... 11th May, 1825.
Lieutenant T. Chadwick,.. 14th Feb. 1825.

Ensign Varlo, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Theophilus Pritzler, vice Wetherall.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier Smelt, Commanding at Rangoon, to Quarter Master Bailes, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, for 4 months, from the date of his Embarkation, with permission to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, for the reasons assigned:

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Thomas, from 17th September to 23d October, in extension on private affairs.

31st Regiment—Lieut. Lillie, from the date of Embarkation, at Berhampore, to 23d September to visit Calcutta, and to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

44th Regiment—Ensign Layard from the date of Embarkation, for 6 weeks, to proceed to Ramree, on Medical Certificate.

54th Regiment—Lieutenant Fenton, from the date of Embarkation, for 6 weeks to Cheduba, on Medical Certificate.

89th Regiment—Ensign Graham from 5th September 1825 to 4th January 1826, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th September, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

30th Foot.

Thomas Robert Burrowes, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wilson deceased, 16th August, 1825.

54th Foot.

Ensign E. A. Slade, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Fenton, deceased, 16th August 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant-General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Lieutenant Stewart, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, for two years, from the date of Embarkation, confirmed.

Major Carter's Regimental Order of the 7th of August 1825, appointing Lieutenant J. Donaldson to act as Adjutant to the 44th Regiment, vice Lieutenant, and acting Adjutant Gledstanes, deceased, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, for the reasons assigned:

44th Regiment—Ensign Dodgin, from 5th September to 5th December, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy, from 6th September to 5th October, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

54th Regiment—Brigadier-General Macbean, from 31st August to 22d November, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Extract of a letter from Prome.—The Bazar is very well supplied here, the climate infinitely superior to Rangoon. The Monsoon is light, and considering the excellent cover the force is under, the men are likely to remain healthy during the rains. The natives are affected a good deal with Dysentery, but it is not of a dangerous nature. The Army here consists of the following Troops. His Lordship's Body Guard; Bengal Rocket Troop; Bengal Horse Artillery; Bengal and Madras Foot Artillery; His Majesty's Royals; 38th, 41st, 47th, and 89th, Regiments of Foot; the 18th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 38th, and 43d, Regiments of Madras Native Infantry.

The 31th, Madras Native Infantry, under Major Smith, was added to this part of the force about a month ago, having marched up from Rangoon in twenty-five days, without losing a single man from sickness. The whole of that part of Pegue was in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the camp well supplied. Whilst the report of the Burmese being in force fifty or sixty miles up the country prevailed, the inhabitants of Prome appeared to be deserting the place, apprehensive, no doubt, of some signal vengeance. But there is nothing now to excite alarm.

Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL returned to Prome on the 2d of August, from Rangoon. The troops all healthy, and supplies abundant.

Address to Mr. Adam.—The Address of the British Inhabitants of this Presidency to the Hon. J. ADAM, Esq. late Governor General of India, has been sent home to that gentleman by the *Asia*. The following is a copy of the Address.

Address to the Hon'ble John Adam, Esq.

"HONOURABLE SIR,

"Under the influence of the same feelings which induced us, on the late occasion of your retirement from the high Office of Governor General of the British Possessions in India, to testify our sense of the principles which had directed your conduct in the administration of its duties, we consider it to be equally incumbent on us, at the present time, when the relation which then connected you with the Government of India no longer exists, and when every personal consideration of hope or fear has, therefore, ceased to operate, to renew the expression of our unaltered sentiments of cordial esteem and approbation.

"At a moment when, in unison with the general feelings of the Indian community, we were indulging the anxious hope of seeing your resume, together with the blessing of invigorated health, the discharge of those functions in the Supreme Council of the Empire, which you have so long exercised with distinguished honour to yourself, and with eminent advantage to the public interests, we lament to find ourselves called upon to perform the duty of addressing you, not in the language of exultation, which the realization of that hope would have inspired, but with expressions commemorative no less of our private grief at the still impaired condition of your health, than of our public sorrow, at the necessity which deprives us, under circumstances of peculiar exigency, of the future benefit of those vigorous and enlightened counsels, which have so long contributed to the prosperity, the safety, and the glory of the state.

"After a long course of honorable service, during which ample opportunities have been afforded of appreciating the qualities of your character, as they have been exemplified in the various relations of public and private life, it will be gratifying to you to receive from those among whom the largest portion of that life has been consumed, this deliberate and solemn record of the affectionate sentiments of respect, esteem, and confidence which the recollection of it has inspired.

"In the intercourse of private life, your deportment has been characterized by a happy union of the amiable and endearing qualities which constitute the charm of social existence, with the possession of distinguished rank, and with the ascendancy of superior intellectual attainments; whilst, in the exercise of the arduous duties belonging to the exalted Public Station which you have been called upon to fill, you have exhibited in the elevation of your views, in the clear integrity of your principles, in the wisdom and decision of your measures, and in the sacrifice of every personal consideration, to your sense of the exigencies of the public weal, a bright example of those great and good qualities, which, as they are the main constituents of public virtue, are also the most appropriate objects of public respect and honor.

"Entertaining that opinion of your character, and animated with these sentiments of high respect and esteem for your public and private virtues, it is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we contemplate the necessity which has interrupted the brilliant career of your exertions in the public service, and prematurely withdrawn you from the bosom of a Society, which you have equally adorned by your talents, and instructed by your example. And while we cherish the anxious hope that, with the blessing of recruited health, you are destined to experience, in the enjoyments of your Native land, the full measure of happiness which they are calculated to afford, we venture, at the same time, to indulge a confident expectation, that your eminent public services in this remote but valuable portion of the British Empire, will receive, in the approbation of a discerning Sovereign, and grateful country, their just and most appropriate reward."

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your Obedt. Servts.

Calcutta, May 2, 1825.

[*Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 5.

Letters from Rangoon of the 1st August mention, that the Burmese force, which has been collecting near Prome, had dispersed—it was supposed they had drawn off to quell an insurrection at Ava. Sir Archibald Campbell had not reached Prome.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 5.

We have not for some time received any intelligence demanding notice from the Upper Provinces; but we have heard within these few days, that the followers of the Usurper, now in possession of Bhurtpore, have been pillaging in the neighbourhood of that place. The evil can only be of very short duration, as the moment our troops can advance, no doubt can be entertained, that peace and good order will soon be restored, and we hope such measures taken as shall effectually put a stop to licentious and disorderly practices, which fortunately are now-a-days scarcely to be seen any where else, in all our wide extended dominions.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 6.

Express Report dated 5th Instant, from the Pilot sent to the relief of the Crew, &c. of the Ship reported to have been wrecked at Saugor Sand.

"Working down the lower part of channel Creek in the *Sulkea* Saugor Boat yesterday afternoon, sighted a Ship's Boat sailing and pulling in along shore, went to her and found her to be the Long Boat of the Malabar Ship *Hydroose*, with Mr. Bean, the Pilot & all the ship's crew, consisting of 40 persons, all well. Have taken a number on board the *Sulkea* and proceeding to town. Pilot and Crew left the *Hydroose*, on 31st August at 3 p. m. in 4 f. fathoms, Edmonstone's Island bearing N. E. Ship having no rudder and in leaky state, two Anchors down driven to the Eastward. The Sea making a complete break over her."

[*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 6.

The inhabitants of Hobart Town, have been summoned by the Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's Land to ascertain their sentiments as to the propriety of removing the capital & Government Establishments from Hobart Town, to a spot named Brighton in the interior. The proposal of course gave unqualified disgust; the most curious part of the matter is, that a report is in circulation, that a splendid palace for the Governor is to be built at Brighton, for which he has *carte blanche* on the Treasury at home, and that this palace is to be built exactly on the model of the little Kremlin at Brighton, the residence of our most gracious Majesty. This is probably a malicious hoax.

[*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 7.

The *Henry Meriton* has arrived from Cheduba—with despatches from Sir A. Campbell. We have not yet learned their nature, nor has any news transpired. The despatches must of course have been received at Cheduba, overland from Prome. The *Henry Meriton*, towed in the *Joseph Barretto Jun.* dismasted.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 7.

CALCUTTA PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Calcutta Phrenological Society was held at the Hurkaru Library on Monday 5th September.

Dr. Paterson in the chair. The meeting though not numerously was very respectably attended. The following Papers which will be published in the Weekly Messenger, were read by Dr Paterson.

1. On the Organ of Poetry,
2. On Professional Education,
3. On the Progress of Phrenology in Europe and America.

[*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 8.

Prome.—By the *Henry Meriton* dispatches were received from the Head Quarters at Prome dated 18th ultimo.

It appears that Sir A. CAMPBELL having obtained accurate information of the Enemy's advance, and actual arrival at Meaday, about 40 miles above Prome, Brigadier General COTTON was dispatched on the 13th ultimo, in the Steam Vessel, with fifty men of the Royal Regiment, as far as that place to reconnoitre. The Brigadier General found the Enemy in considerable force, probably about 20,000 men, apparently well armed, and with a large proportion of Artillery, busily entrenching his position, already tolerably strong by water. The following is the substance of the report made by that Officer:—

The Enemy were discovered on the morning of the 15th ultimo, at Meeaday on the left bank of the river. A large Nulla runs into the Irawaddy, immediately below Meeaday, from the mouth of which the Burman force was ranged to the extent of a mile and a half up the bank of the great river. This bank has several Pagodas upon it, for the most part near the Nullah, all of which the Enemy were stockading and had entrenched; and they had thrown a ditch and breast-work between them and the river, to protect their boats, which were ranged underdeath.

During the progress of the reconnoitring party along their line of defence, the Burmese opened a battery of 16 guns, of different calibre, from 4 to 6 pounders, upon the Steam Vessel, but, the width of the river being at least 1500 yards, their shot fell short.

The force displayed by the Enemy was estimated, by Brigadier General COTTON, at between 16,000 to 20,000, who appeared to be all armed with muskets, and 20 golden Chattas were counted. They had also a small force on the right bank, with Jinjals, opposite to the right of their line, as it faced the river. On the return of the party, the gun boats which the Steam Vessel had in tow were disengaged to cannonade the Enemy's line, and make them develope their whole force; and it was then ascertained, that they had an advanced party across the Nulla, already mentioned, thrown on the road leading to Prome, and occupying some

Pagodas which overlook it, and which they were stockading. This party were working also on a breastwork, on the side of the Hill, which would also command the road.---Three golden Chattas were visible with the latter force.

About 400 boats were seen at Meeaday, but only one regular war boat.

The Chief command of the force thus collected to oppose the advance of the British troops is said to be vested in a half brother of the King, named MEANA BO. The Court of Ava was reported to be making other preparations of considerable magnitude for the approaching campaign.

We have great satisfaction in adding that the accounts of the situation of Brigadier-General Sir A. CAMPBELL's force, in regard both to health and supplies, are decidedly favorable. According to the latest official return, the sick at present in hospital scarcely amounts to one-sixth of the whole army, and the proportion of Europeans sick does not exceed one-eighth of the number present. A large proportion of the cases also were of a mild nature.

[*Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 12.

PROME, AUGUST 18. On the evening of 16th a report was afloat the "Burmese were coming, it proved all smoke, but gave a good opportunity of judging, from the animation it excited amongst the men, what sort of a reception they would have met with. The likelihood of *a set to* put the whole place in good humor, and the annoyance the disappointment created can better be felt then described. The enemy 20,000 strong is posted at *Meeaday* about 50 miles up the river, where it is reported they have been ordered in consequence of the insurrection in Munnipore and Cassay, and under the impression that we should march to the capital assert them. The General does not intend to attack them unless they annoy him, in which case it will be necessary, as otherwise they would remain in the neighbourhood, annoy the villagers, and intercept our supplies. If they remain quiet, they will be unmolested and may strengthen themselves as much as they like. If they stay there till we commence, we shall give them more shot and shell then they will be able conveniently to digest. We can toss them 20 of the latter at a time, which will I am sure quite amuse them. We had a peep at the dogs from the Steam Boat: there are about 20 *guns* and 17 *gilt chattahs*: The Khee Woongie commands. Few muskets are to be seen but they are strongly posted; partly stockaded and partly entrenched. I hear that Mr. Robertson the Commissioner is coming here from Arracan; in what capacity I know not, but I suppose to assist Sir Archibald in making peace when an opportunity offers. If no Peace is made, we shall have some *trifle* of work before us yet.

[*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 12.

The weather at Futtyghur and Cawnpore has been most oppressively hot and dry, to the great detriment of the Indigo planters. So late as the 31st August, tatties were obliged to be employed as if in the middle of the hot winds of April and May. The sickness in and about Delhi is reported to be to an alarming extent; and generally over Upper India, there is a degree of extreme unhealthiness prevailing. At the Presidency the mortality among the natives has subsided.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 12.

SECOND LOTTERY.

Tenth Day's Drawing; Monday, September 5, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 1965 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5227 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3267 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1969 3612 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2184 2823 3915 4532 4846 5185 5196 2808 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eleventh and last Day's Drawing; Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 2451 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2492 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rudees.
No. 1198 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5192 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5491 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3348 5698 5514 5181 3610 2352 4517 5052 1541 1261 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

SYDNEY.

The Australian, June 9, 1825.—The faint outcry which has been raised by a few persons against the public spirited merchants who are resisting the payment of duties on tobacco and rum, and reclaiming also those duties which, as they are advised, have been heretofore illegally extracted from their pockets,—might easily have been anticipated. It is in perfect chorus with the usual whelping of these curs, whenever an attempt is made to interfere with that system of usurpation on the part of the Governors, and of passive obedience on the part of the governed, which was so long the bane and the curse of the Community. He who has heart enough to step forth from the multitude and to say to those placed in authority over him, "I will no longer submit to your edicts where they are opposed to the law," has no common difficulties to contend with; for while he exposes himself on the one hand to the certain vengeance of the powers that be—it but rarely happens that he receives of the other hand either the support, or the thanks of the body whose rights he advocates. If as in this instance there be any chance of profit in the struggle which he is making—people are envious of his good fortune:—if he contend only for a naked right,—they are apathetic: and the ordinary concerns of life engross their attention, unless some arbitrary invasion of public right, some enormous encroachment which affects every one's safety, or property happen to rouse them from their lethargy. In this case it could not be expected that the majority of the community, that is the uninformed portion of it, should feel much excitation; for, it is not probable that the price of the commodities, the duties of which are in dispute, will be much lowered to the consumer, by the triumph of the merchants! and as to the question of past duties, the Public have no tangible interest except in as far as it may be beneficial to them,—that so large a sum should be disgorged from the Colonial Chest, and revert into general circulation. The more intelligent portion of the community, however, should take a more comprehensive view of this question. They should consider it as affording a good test by which to try the stability of more important rights; and to determine between the supremacy of the law and of the Government. They should bail it as a criterion by which to ascertain what additional security, as regards their persons and property,—they have derived from the late change in their judicature. Viewed in this light, the question assumes a most grave, imposing, and majestic aspect. It presents individuals asserting a principle a Government; and that principle is this: whether a Governor entrusted with a prospective power to levy imposts.—imperfectly exercising it, but nevertheless levying such imposts,— can retain them by means of an ex-post facto edict? If he can do this, it will be for the Public to judge whether he has not wandered from that orbit within which lawful authority appointed him to move; and, if they should decide in the affirmative, we leave them to their own inference as to the inviolability of those rights, whether private or political, which they suppose themselves possessed of. The approaching trials will furnish premises, from which it will be impossible to draw two conclusions. Those trials, therefore, to every thinking mind, must be pregnant with a deep and intense interest.

English News.

ELBOW-ROOM.

A SKETCH.

WITHOUT elbow-room every other blessing of life is null and void. Riches, honours, fame, unaccompanied by it, are empty or cumbersome vanities. The beggar who has elbow-room, is happier than the King who has none.

Jack Kimbo was a decided advocate for elbow-room, even from his youth upwards. Love of elbow-room was in fact his ruling passion, and to this he sacrificed every other consideration—interest, pleasure, and even politeness, gave way to it. All that men praise, as the means of future advantage, or the instrument of present enjoyment, Jack spurned with disdain if it could at all interfere with his beloved elbow-room.

Jack, at the age of ten, was sent to a school fifty miles distant from his father's residence. In three weeks he ran away, without a hat on his head, or a farthing in his pocket, returning home in the depth of winter, begging his way in the worst possible roads, because he found that he wanted elbow-room at school. Nothing could ever persuade Jack to go to a public school again: entreaties, menaces, bribes, and punishments, were employed to no purpose. Jack was next put into the counting-house of his uncle, a merchant of some eminence; but he soon found the extension of the desk by no means proportioned to the amplitude of his elbows. He accordingly quitted the office, quarrelled with his uncle, whose heir he should have been, and lost, by that means, an inheritance of fifty thousand pounds. Jack now for a short time lived idly at home; but he soon began to think that his elbow-room was infringed upon by the presence of his own family. He therefore requested his father to purchase him a commission in the army; his father refused, and Jack ran away and listed as a soldier. This was out of the frying-pan into the fire. Jack soon found that he had not a moment to himself. There was not "an hour of day or dreaming night" but somebody was with him. His elbows were now literally pinioned to his sides, he was like a fowl trussed up for the spit. Human patience could endure no longer, and Jack deserted; he was taken, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes, which punishment however, in consideration of his family, was commuted to ten days' imprisonment in the blackhole, and a wholesome regimen of bread and water. Kimbo's father was now prevailed on to purchase an ensigney for his son, who was then given to understand that this was all he had to expect; that his father's resources would admit of no farther contribution to his aid, and his uncle was inexorable; that therefore his commission was all he had to depend upon, and if he lost it he must be left in a state of utter destitution. These motives, united to the comparative freedom he now enjoyed as an officer, had some weight with Jack, and confined his elbows for a while within reasonable limits. But he gradually forgot what he had suffered as a soldier; his ruling passion broke forth with its original force, and his elbows resumed their pristine angularity. He found himself jostled on the parade, and squeezed at the mess table. What could he do? He quarrelled with his colonel, threw a dish of fish in his face, was put under arrest, tried by a court martial, and cashiered.

Jack was now thrown upon the wide world, where he had plenty of elbow-room, but nothing else. His uncle was dead, and had bequeathed his property to a distant relative, and his father would not receive him. Jack soon perceived that though elbow-room was a good thing, it would neither cover the back nor fill the belly. Starvation is a hard taskmaster, and Jack was obliged to take refuge from hunger in the situation of usher at an academy. It is superfluous to observe, that here elbow-room was entirely out of the question. In short, what with the master, his wife, sisters, servants, and one hundred and fifty boys, he felt as if he had on a strait waistcoat. "Nathless he so endured" for three tedious moons; at the end of which he was released by a lucky chance of a prize in the lottery of five thousand pounds. It would not be easy to describe Jack's exceeding great joy upon this occasion; "at last," thought he, "I shall have elbow-room," as he squeezed himself into a mail coach, with two fat butchers, an alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate, a dropsical Government contractor, and the comfortable relict of a cheesemonger. Thus packed, away he bowled for London, where he arrived in twelve hours, in a state little short of suffocation. This was Jack's first time of visiting London. He had always imagined that London was the place where a man could live with the most perfect freedom. He had often pictured it, in his glowing imagination, as a paradise of elbow-room: but alas! as death "according to the observation of Socrates," was not confined to Attica, so Jack soon discovered that want of elbow-room was not peculiar to the country. His evil genius first directed him to the Swan-with-two-Necks in Lad-lane. The house happened to be unusually crowded, and if possible more dirty and offensive than ordinary: in fact, it might be described as a chaotic pile of the gathered nuisances of a hundred years: it attacked the five senses at once, and could boast of every thing odious to sight, disgusting to taste, distracting to the ears, pestiferous to the nose, and contaminating to the touch. The air was pestilence, the water pollution, the meat putrescence, and the wine was poison. The house perpetually resounded as with the yells of demons, and at the opening of every door there rushed forth a compound of villainous smells, for which a parallel might be sought in vain in Paris, or Pandemonium, for there nature bred

> "Perverse, all-monstrous, all-prodigious things,
> "Abominable, unutterable, and worse
> "Than Fables yet have feigned or fear conceived"

At dinner Jack was crammed into a box with half a dozen of the most corpulent and contemptible of our species, and regaled with stinking fish, stale cold fowl, and an apple tart of immense antiquity. After dinner he took a dose of that execrable compost baptized "Genuine Old Port." The effects of this poison were rapid, and Jack was obliged to retire incontinently to bed. He was shewn into a quadruple bedded room, and flinging himself half undressed on one of the beds, he lay in a sort of apoplexy for two hours, at the end of which he was roused from his stupor by finding that something of prodigious bulk had just fallen upon him. This was nothing but his travelling companion the Government contractor, in whom the third bottle of the black and intoxicating liquid had now extinguished all remains of animation. "Corpus erat "sine pectore." Jack rose by a violent effort, and pitched the contractor on the floor, who fell, head over heels, with inextinguishable clatter of jack boots. Jack rushed down stairs, but in his hurry missed a step, and tumbling from top to bottom, fell into something which "in its hues and fragrance told a tale of thee Lad-lane to thy new visitor."

It would be endless to relate the number of times that Jack changed his lodgings in London, and the odd reasons he assigned for quitting them. In one place the family was too numerous; in another the staircase was too narrow; one house was too full of furniture, and another of servants; one house Jack was forced to leave on account of the amazing circumference of his landlady, and another from the quadrangular figure of his landlord; he was once deterred from entering a house of good appearance by the mistress informing him that though she was tolerably open in front, yet that she was extremely confined in the rear. This her husband utterly denied, adding, that she had the use of as good a yard as any in London. She rejoined by saying, that that yard was not his, but his neighbour Jack Thomson's, and that she should never be easy until she had it all to herself. Kimbo, terrified at the idea of any thing like confinement, left them to settle the controversy together as well as they could, and took an unfurnished house on Hampstead Heath.

Jack was once persuaded to go to the play: it was a benefit night, and the pit was immensely crowded. It was by the most desperate efforts of self-controul that he contrived to get in. For a short time he demeaned himself with [illegible] decency, though fast pinioned [illegible] and greasy citizens." At last [illegible] to manifest some symptoms of uneasiness. These symptoms increased excessively, as the limits of his seat were rendered still more narrow by the accession of some new comers. "Ground is devilish dear here, Sir," said Kimbo to the citizen on his left; "I paid three-and-six-pence for the breadth of my —," at the same time giving his right hand neighbour a violent poke of his elbow in the eye. A scuffle immediately ensued, in which Jack came off second best; in fact he was soundly beaten, and obliged to shuffle out of the pit, with the loss of his hat, gloves, and stick. On getting into the street, he found that all his pockets had been turned inside out by some ingenious operators, and that he was robbed of his watch, snuff-box, note-book, and pocket-handkerchief. Since then Jack would as soon go to the pit of hell as to the pit of a theatre; whether he might be tempted by the present state of Drury-lane is doubtful; that house affords some facilities to a lover of elbow-room.

Could you believe, Reader, that Jack was once entrapped into marriage? Flesh is weak, and even the mighty Kimbo was subdued. The passion of love conquered that of elbow-room. It is a doubt, however, whether the fatal consummation would have taken place, but that Bacchus lent his assistance to Cupid upon the occasion. In other words, Kimbo was drunk when he was married:

> "With love and wine at once opprest,
> "The vanquished victor sunk."

When he awoke and discovered the real state of things, he was horrified beyond description; however, as he was really in love, and what was done could not be undone, he resolved to conquer his besetting sin, and manfully endure the Hymeneal chain; but he had over-calculated his own power of resistance, and under-rated the force of the Demon which possessed him. "He had scotched the snake, not killed it." The worm within him was immortal; it was divided only to re-unite; he soon began to advert to the confinement of his own elbows, and the sharpness of those of his wife. Day after day he brooded upon his enslavement, and panted for emancipation. The attrition that he had suffered in barracks, the stewing at the academy, the suffocation in the mail coach, the poisoning at Lad-lane, were all "light afflictions that were but for a moment," compared with what he now felt. Alas! thought he, what an invention was a wife! a torment surpassing "every natural shock that flesh is heir to," and every creation of ingenious malevolence! To all other cares there is some respite, to all other griefs there is some conclusion; but marriage is a ceaseless annoyance, an interminable calamity! The day of a married man is passed in vexation, and night, that brings repose to other wretches, only aggravates his despair! To him alone "hope never comes, that comes to all, but torture without end still urges!" He is a slave in thought; the elbows of his soul are pinioned; his wife is always with him: does he walk, she is by his side; does he ride? "*Elle monte en croupe et* gallope avec lui." Let him go up to heaven, she is there; let him go down to hell, she will be there also. Let him take the wings of the morning, and fly to the uttermost parts of the sea, there will her tongue pursue him; there will her e[illegible] poke him. The bull of Phalaris, th

couch of Procustes, the vulture of Prometheus; gout, stone and hydrophobia,

" The weariest and most loathed worldly life
" That age, ache, penury, and imprisonment,
" Can lay on nature, are a paradise
" To what we know of Marriage."

The reader will not be surprized to hear, that Jack left his wife in less than two months after their union.

Jack's passion for elbow-room now increased to an absolute insanity. He cut all his acquaintance, for he could not bear to visit them, nor suffer them to come near him. He never dined except at the most deserted coffee houses, where he paid an exorbitant price for solitude and desolation; to see him, when obliged to walk in the more frequented streets, was quite ludicrous; he posted along with unparalleled velocity, jostled the passengers with the utmost violence, and would go five miles out of his way to escape the smallest crowd.

Jack has lately received a considerable addition to his property, by the death of the relation in whose favour his uncle disinherited him. He is now abroad for the purpose of realizing his " beau ideal" of elbow-room. He intends to survey all the celebrated plains and mountains in the universe. By the last accounts he had traversed all Spain, and set sail for Barbary to view Mount Atlas; but whether he means finally to fix his residence on the top of Caucasus, or in the Deserts of Upper Egypt, is not accurately known.

GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—April 21.

The Chief Justice of Dominica.

From the sixth number of a new Dominica Paper, called the *Reporter*, we extract the following proceedings of the House of Assembly:—

Friday, 4th February, 1825.

Mr. Hobson moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the evidence in support of the charges against the Chief Justice.—Agreed to.

Mr. Hobson then moved, seconded by Mr. Humphrys, that the House come to the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, first, That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this House, by the several documents produced in evidence, and by the statements of the several witnessess examined at the bar of this House, that the Honourable Archibald Gloster, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island, did in his capacity of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, sit and decide on two several motions made in a certain cause instituted by the Honourable Symonds Bridgwater, the collector of his Majesty's customs against William F. Stewart, the printer of the *Dominica Chronicle*, to recover damages for the publication of a libel on his private character; and in the publication of which libel, not only is this House fully satisfied by the evidence produced, that his Majesty's said Chief Justice has zealously co-operated, but also that in the event of the said action he has taken a deep and earnest interest.

Resolved, second. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this House, that *after* judgment had been pronounced in the above cause, and *on the day after* execution had been thereupon awarded, and *while* the said " Printer of the *Dominica Chronicle*" was either in the custody or the threatened custody of the bailiff by virtue of such execution, the said " Printer of the *Dominica Chronicle*" repaired to the office of his Majesty's said Chief Justice, where, openly and in the presence of several persons, his Majesty's said Chief Justice, forgetting the dignity of his high office, in passion and with warmth, expressed himself to the following effect—" O the glorious uncertainty of the law! Why did they not send to me for the damages? They say I am the author of the libel—*never mind—wait a few packets.* I would rather be in your shoes than his five to one. Had Dr. Garraway sat there would have been three to two. Had the Jury given 4000*l.* or even 3000*l.* the question would have been carried home; had it been of sufficient importance *they would* have petitioned the King in Council for leave to appeal." Thereby conclusively satisfying the mind of this House, not only that his Majesty's said Chief Justice had already taken a deep and earnest interest in the result of the said *libel* cause against the " Printer of the *Dominica Chronicle*," but also that he would so far *further* interest himself in his behalf, as that the representation he should make, and the measures he would adopt, would secure the ruin and disgrace of the plantiff, and reduce him to such a state of wretchedness and misery as would exceed the *reduced* condition of the said convicted libeller in the proportion of five to one.

Resolved, third. That it is in evidence before the House, that on the 14*th day of October*, 1822, *five days after his Majesty's Chief Justice* had declared to the said " Printer of he *Dominica Chronicle*" "*never mind—wait a few packets*," his Majesty's said Chief Justice addressed a letter to the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which letter, after stating certain charges against the said Honourable Symonds Bridgwater (the *plaintiff* in the said *libel* cause), for an alleged offence in the month of *November previous*, his Majesty's said Chief Justice concludes in the following wards:—" My Lord, I make no *specific prayer* for redress against a public man, capable of such extraordinary behaviour—it is *enough* to state it, to your high and generous mind, and I ask your Lordship plainly, if a *Judicial Character* at *my time of life can submit to such treatment without representation, and whether I can with comfort meet Mr. Collector to forward the King's business connected with our respective departments, and with what satisfaction I can preside at the Board of Council*, of which *he is a constituted member?*—My Lord, I humbly and *with regret*, I repeat, submit this *unvarnished statement* to your Lordship's judgment and decision—confident of some redress."—thereby, in the clearest manner, satisfying the mind of this House, that his Majesty's said Chief Justice has lent the influence of his high station to bring to disgrace a distinguished public officer, and to ruin him in the estimation of his Sovereign—not from a sense of *public duty*, but from motives of a *personal nature*; by preferring charges against such officer for alleged misconduct, of *which misconduct* his Majesty's said Chief Justice was fully aware *ten months previous*, under the pretence that he was solely actuated by a sense of the respect due to his *judicial character*, when it is obvious that no complaint would ever have been made by him to his Majesty's Secretary of State against the said public officer *had not* the " *Printer of the Dominica Chronicle*." been convicted of a libel upon his private character.

Resolved, fourth. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this House, that his Majesty's said Chief Justice is possessed of an uncontrolled sway over the only newspaper for a long time published in this Colony, and by the evidence of William F. Stewart, the printer and proprietor of such newspaper, it appears that *his Majesty's said Chief Justice* has been in the habit of advising him on the propriety of the insertion of articles, upon which the said printer and proprietor is *in doubt*, as to their being *libel or not—the said Chief Justice thereby advising out of Court* upon points most deeply affecting the peace of society, and upon which he must afterwards either preclude himself from pronouncing a *judicial opinion*, or, from the *previous advice* he has given, be compelled to *support the opinion* he has *extra judicially* pronounced.

Resolved, fifth, That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this House, that his Majesty's said Chief Justice is the supervisor, or chief contributor, and principal conductor, of the said newspaper called are *Dominica Chronicle*, printed and published by the said William F. Stewart, which in the opinion of this House, is not only highly derogatory to the character of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, but also tends to the exclusion and destruction of that great blessing of the British Construction—the Liberty of the Press.

Resolved, sixth, That from the evidence produced at the bar of this House, it has been proved, to the satisfaction of the House, that his Majesty's said Chief Justice has been guilty of partiality, and to *have violated the sacred duties* of his high office, in not having truly and faithfully executed the office of Chief Justice, without " *partiality, prejudice, fear, or affection*" as is required by his oath of office, and in having advised Counsel *out of Court*, on points which he considered essential to enable such Counsel to support their applications to the Court.

Resolved, seventh, That this House having patiently examined and duly and attentively considered, the evidence offered at their bar, on the inquiry instituted in the conduct of his Majesty's Chief Justice, are, in the conscientious discharge of the duties which they owe to the community at large constrained to pronounce, that the Honourable Archibard Gloster, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island, has been guilty of conduct derogatory to the character of a Judge.

Resolved, eighth, That this House, as the faithful represens ative of the people, are constrained in consequence, to pronounce it as their opinion, that the properties and characters of his Majesty's subjects of the Island are unsafe and precarious while the said Honourable Archibald Gloster is allowed to hold the appointment of his Majesty's Chief Justice of Dominica.

Resolved, ninth, That the copy of these Resolutions, with the several Papers produced in evidence, and a copy of the several examinations taken at the bar of this House, be forthwith sent to his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by an Address, praying his Excellency to exercise the authority vested in him, by suspending the Honourable Archibald Gloster from his said appointment of Chief Justice, until his most gracious Majesty's pleasure shall be known, and that an humble Memorial be presented to his most excellent Majesty, for the ultimate removal of his Majesty's said Chief Justice.

Resolved, tenth, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions and of the examinations and evidence taken and produced during the investigation into the conduct of his Majesty's said Chief Justice, be sent to the Honourable Board of Council for their information.

Objects for the Belligerents exclusively—1. To form and renovate in the most solemn manner the perpetual, close league between all the new American States against Spain. 2. To issue a manifesto on the justice of their cause and their system of policy towards the other Powers of Christendom. 3. To enter into a convention of navigation and commerce between them all as allies and confederates. 4. To decide with respect to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all should combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke; and in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each should furnish. 5. To take measures for carrying on the war in concert to the seas and coasts of Spain. 6. To determine whether those measures should be extended to the Canary and Phillipine Isles.

Objects common to Belligerents and Neutrals.—1. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declaration of the President of the United States concerning any future designs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns. 2. To settle in concert, disputed principles of the law of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals. 3. To agree upon the footing on which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our he misphere, which either were, like Hayti, or should be separated from the Mother Country, without having been recognised by any European or American Power."

THE NEW TIMES,—May 19.

PARIS PAPERS.

(*From the Journal de Paris, May* 16.)

Paris, May 15.

His Majesty arrived this morning, from St. Cloud, before eleven o'clock, and gave audience to Cardinal de Clarmont Tonnerre; after which, he attended Mass in the Chapel of the Palace.

During Mass, Baron de Lalive went with a carriage, belonging to her Royal Highness the Dauphiness, to fetch from the Hotel, the Duchess of Northumberland, Ambassadress Extraordinary of England.

On the arrival at the Palace, the Duchess rested herself in the Solon of the Ambassadors, waiting for her reception, which took place after Mass.

The Ambassadress was afterwards conducted in the same Carriage to the Pavilion of Flora the bottom of the grand staircase, and entered the apartments of the Dauphiness, where Lady Granville, Lady of the British Ambassador, was waiting her arrival.

The Dauphiness, who on this occasion represented the Queen, having arrived, sat down in an arm chair, surrounded by a brilliant circle of the Ladies of the Court, most distinguished for their rank and their birth. Her Royal Highness commanded the Duchess de Damas, her first Lady of Honor, to introduce the Ambassadress. She was then conducted into the grand audience-chamber of the Princess, to whom she was presented with all the ceremony usual at Court.

Her Royal Highness rose, and having embraced the Ambassadress, invited her to sit down in the circle, and immediately after the King, accompanied by the Dauphin, arrived. His Majesty spoke in the most flattering manner to the Ambassadress, and soon after his Majesty and his august son retired. The Ambassadress having taken leave of her Royal Highness, paid her visit to Madame the Duchess of Berry. She was introduced by the Countess de Noailles in the absence of the Duchess of Reggio, her lady of honour, and presented to her Royal Highness, who received her standing, and afterwards invited her to sit down on a folding chair (*un pleant*) opposite the arm chair. All the ladies surrounding her Royal Highness standing.

The Ambassadress having retired, paid a visit to the Duchess de Damas, lady of honour to the Dauphiness, and immediately after was reconducted to her hotel with the same ceremony as on her arrival.

The Duchess of Northumberland had two carriages following her. The costume of the Ambassadress was rich and brilliant in the extreme; she was covered with diamonds. The mantua in particular, was of extraordinary richness, and so covered with embroidery that two bearers could hardly carry it.

On occasion of the reception of her Grace there was a grand dinner in the apartments of the Dauphin, at which the Count de Cosse Brissac presided: both the Duchess of Northumberland and Lady Granville were present.

At half past one there was a Council of Ministers at which his Majesty presided; it sat till half past four.

His Majesty will return to Paris on Thursday, and there remain till his departure for Rheims.

It is declared that the return of the King to the capital shall take place on the 6th June, and not on the 4th, as was at first said. The King intends to give the army a striking proof of his satisfaction, by granting it on his Coronation 800 Crosses of the Legion of Honour, of which 60 are to Officers.

The official part of the *Moniteur* contains only a short notice of the presentation of the Duke Northumberland.

THE COURIER,—May 21.

Our private advices from Paris communicate various details respecting the fetes and rejoicings which are preparing in honor of the approaching Coronation. The Extraordinary Ambassadors from the great Powers of Europe have all arrived, and are emulating each other in the splendor and magnificence of their appointments. Our readers may easily suppose that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland is already considered as the one who will outvie all the rest. The renown of the English name will be worthily sustained during these festive scenes. But while it is thus sustained at Paris, in the person of the Duke of Northumberland, it is the talk of the *Salons* in that capital, that it will be sustained at the Milan Congress, only by the absence of Sir Henry Wellesley, who certainly will not take any part in the diplomatic proceedings there. We understand, among other rumours now prevalent upon this subject, it is reported that Mr. Stratford Canning will proceed to Milan upon an extraordinary mission. We need not add that this is wholly without foundation.

The magnificence displayed by his Grace of Northumberland is not, as we learn, the only thing which has excited notice since his arrival. The terms of the Speech he addressed to Charles X., and the reply of his Majesty, have not passed unnoticed. These solemn interchanges of public sentiment between the two countries as it were, taken in connexion with the Speech recently pronounced by the President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, are viewed as indications, on the part of France, of a leaning towards a line of policy, at once wise and beneficial, which we have several times glanced at as probable, and which would be the means of gradually converting, what has hitherto been a jealous rivalry into a generous emulation mutually advantageous. For the good of both, and for the sake of Europe, we ardently hope, that the sincerity of words will be avouched by deeds.

THE COURIER.—May 24.

We understand that Mr. Charles Ricketts, formerly a leading Member of the Council in Bengal, and President of the Board of Trade in that country, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Rowcroft, as his Majesty's Consul-General in Peru, and will proceed to his distination in about three weeks or a month.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief gave audience to-day, at his Office, in the Horse-Guards, to the remainder of the General Officers, that he was prevented from seeing on Tuesday last, owing to his Royal Highness's early attendance, on that day, in the House of Peers.

Yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council held a meeting at the Council Office, Whitehall-place, at which the Earl of Harrowby presided. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Gifford, Lord Colchester, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Stowell, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Bexley, Sir J. Nicoll, Sir H. Russell, Sir G. Warrender, Sir W. Freemantle, Mr. C. W. Wynn, and Mr. Beckett, also attended as Lords of the Council. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were in attendance on their Lordships during the time of their sitting. The case which came under the consideration of their Lordships, was that of Mr. Buckingham against the East India Company. Mr. Denman and Mr. Williams were heard by their Lordships in support of Mr. Buckingham's appeal against the East India Company. Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie were heard on behalf of the East India Company. Mr. Denman replied; after which the Council proceeded to deliberate with closed doors. Judgment deferred.

Letters were yesterday received from the city of Mexico to the 2d April, containing intelligence of some interest. Mr. and Mrs. Ward and Mr. Francis Baring reached that city on the 25th of March. Mr. Ward was the bearer of the treaty of commerce between the Government of Mexico and this country, which was to be finally ratified in Mexico. Mr. Ward and Mr. Morier being appointed Commissioners to represent Great Britain, aud Mr. Alaman, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Esteva, the Minister of Finance, the Commissioners for representing the Government of Mexico in concluding the Treaty. When this is concluded, Mr. Ward will remain in Mexico, as the British Minister, and Mr. Morier will return to England. The Mines were going on very actively, and fresh engagements with the mine owners were continually making by the different Companies. Some bars of silver from Guanaxuato, had reached the Mint at Mexico. The whole country appears in a state of perfect tranquillity. His Majesty's ship Pyramus may be daily looked for. Quicksilver was declining in value in Mexico, in consequence of the expectation of large arrivals.

Letters received yesterday from Malta, mention the departure of the Marquis of Hastings for England. The Marquis was to leave Malta on the 25th of April, in the Cambrian, for Genoa, on his way to England. His arrival here may be, therefore, daily expected. Previously to his departure an address was presented to his Lordship by the merchants of the island, expressing their hope that his absence would be but temporary, and that the object of his visit to England may be in every respect successful. In his answer, the Marquis observes, " The circumstances at which you have pointed will command my earliest attention after my arrival in England. The opportunity of making oral representations to his Majesty's Ministers may be materially beneficial, and I trust that, on my speedy return to you, I shall be able to prove my having been no idle advocate."

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Many of our eaders, who for the first time have read Mr. Cobbett's writings upon Popery, in the late numbers of our paper, are startled and amazed at Mr. O'Connell's pledge to support him in all he has said about Popery and the Irish. We think we can do no better than continue those extracts from the valuable little work now in course of publication, in order to shew that while Mr. Cobbett was devoting the energies of his abuse to the measures of the Papists, the men who advocated them were not considered entirely unworthy of his notice—for instance, let us see what he thinks of Burke, Burdett, Romilly, and Grattan.

"Burke was a reptile alarmist, an apostate, the worst of mankind. Only think of "The Burke School!" Just as if that unprincipled declaimer were the founder of some set of rules and maxims, in politics and government!"—Cobbett, v. xxxiv. p. 1007.

"What need we to care about the cause of the death of Romilly—a man whose life was of no consequence to the country; whose talents were of no use to us; and, about whom such a loud howl has been set up."—Cobbett, v. xxxiv. p. 923.

"Grattan is the mere tool of Lord Fitzwilliam. He is a wretched, prostituted dependant on the same nobleman, of whom Burke was the dependant and slave. Of all the Irish who assist the boroughmongers in scourging and robbing their country, Grattan is certainly the most detestable."—Cobbet, v. xxx. p. 568.

"The word of Sir Francis Burdett is not worth a straw. He is despised by every one. I will knock him to pieces, as the man did his wooden god in the fable. I will beat him and thump him about, and kick him up and down, and to and fro. I will strip the calf: I will pluck the jackdaw: I will undress the Crown-and-Anchor-doll. I will give the world a full-length portrait of a monster of meanness, hypocricy, perfidy, and ingratitude. I shall give the base baronet one more blow; and if he, when he has got that, do not, in a cross-road's grave seek refuge from the scorn of mankind, he will prove himself more insensible than brass or marble."—Cobbett, v. xxxiv. p. 364, 1081.

It must be extremely gratifying, we repeat, and indeed it cannot be repeated too often, to the poor distressed Irish, who first subscribed their "tinpinnies," and now that the Association is abolished, subscribe guineas—to know the opinion of the person chosen by Mr. O'Connell "as his adviser upon Catholic matters," touching such men as Romilly and Grattan—their own dear darling Grattan too—and if the said poor starving Liberty-boys, who, "having nothing whatsoever, upon the face of God's earth," contribute to the Association; believe that anything which Mr. Cobbett now says is the result of "an enlargement of his opinions,"—(to use the words of a Dublin Paper, when alluding to an alleged change in Lord Liverpool's sentiments on the same question) they may perhaps receive some enlightenment from a comparison of Mr. Cobbetts' opinion upon any given subject at one period, with Mr. Cobbett's opinions under a different influence, at another—if it can be of any service to these persons we submit Mr. Cobbett's observations upon the late Mr. Thomas Paine, and we think, if not useful, the collation will at least be entertaining. In the xxxv. vol. and page 382, of his work, Mr. Cobbett has this passage:—

"I have now lived fifty-three years. I have just done a thing, which I have always since I came to the country vowed that I would do: that is, taken up the Remains of our famous countryman, Paine, in order to convey them to England! I found them, lying in the corner of a rugged, barren field. I have got together all the authentic materials, for a complete History of his Life, Labours, and Death. I have examined all the manuscripts that he left behind him. I am in possession of every thing necessary for my undertaking. We will honour his name, his remains, and his memory, in all sorts of way. The tomb of this Noble of Nature will be an object of pilgrimage with the people. Our Expedition set out from New York in the middle of the night; got to the place (22 miles off) at peep of day; took up the coffin entire; brought it to New York; and just as we found it, it goes to England. Let this be considered the act of the Reformers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In their name we opened the grave; and in their name will the tomb be raised."—Cobbett, v. xxxv. p. 382.

He proceeds thus:—

"The Hair of Thomas Paine's head would be a treasure to the possessor; and this Hair is in my possession. I intend to have it put into Gold Rings, and to sell them at a guinea a-piece, beyond the cost of the Gold and the workmanship. These guineas shall be employed, with whatever also shall be raised by Paine himself, in the erection of a Monument to his memory. This shall take place, when twenty waggon-loads of flowers can be brought to strew the road before the hearse. It is my intention, when the rings are made, to have the workmen with me, to give out the Hair, and to see it put in myself: then to write, in my own hand, a Certificate on parchment, and to deliver it with each Ring."—Cobbett, v. xxxv. p. 783.

This is affectingly affectionate—his praises of the author of The Rights of Man evidently spring pure and unadulterated from his devoted heart. Our Irish brethren, whose case and fate are alike submitted to the guidance of Mr. Cobbett by their leader O'Connell, will hardly believe that the following passage, by the same Mr. William Cobbett, is to be found in the third volume of his works, at the three hundred and ninety-sixth page:—

"Paine was a cruel, treacherous, and blasphemous ruffian. The wretch has all his life been employed in leading fools astray from their duty: and, as nothing is more easy, he has often succeeded. The 'Age of Reason' is a wild, incoherent blasphemy, of a wretch, whom disappointment and hunger had driven to despair, and who would have turned Turk, Jew, and even Eunuch, for an extraordinary biscuit, or a bundle of straw. His 'Decline and Fall of the British System of Finance,' is of equal merit. It is extremely favourable for British Bank-notes, that he who doubts of their solidity will not believe in the Bible. He wrote to save his ugly, uncombed head from the guillotine. I know a bookseller who has taken for his sign the picture of the blasphemer Paine. When Katterfelto placed the picture of the Devil over his door, it was to inform people that Hell was to be seen in the house. Paine has done all the mischief he can in the world; and, whether his carcase is at last to be suffered to rot on the earth, or to be dried in the air, is of very little consequence.

"Tom Paine for the Devil is surely a match:
"In quitting Old England he cheated Jack Ketch.
"He blasphem'd his God—lived in filth like a hog—
"Was abandon'd in death—and interr'd like a dog."
COBBETT v. III. p. 396.

These are agreeable evidence of the reliance which is to be placed upon his sincerity. In one passage he eulogises the atheist to the skies—in another—

"The labour he delights in, physics Paine;"

and, as if purposely to make the contrast more effective, he proposes in one, the consecration of "Hair," which he has denounced as "ugly and uncombed" in the other; and preserves as relics, the bones, which he had previously so confidently committed to a bleaching process upon the gibbet.

So much for the confidence which Mr. O'Connell has thought proper to repose in him. But for the "advice" which he has chosen to request from him—what of that? What will the poor blind bigotted creatures, who are led by Mr. O'Connell, think of the man who is employed by Mr. O'Connell to lead him, when they discover that their guardian and director, whose counsel is solicited, and whose foresight is considered so important in the conclave of Henderson's Hotel, never by any chance took a correct view of consequences—never by any chance was right in his prophecies—never by any chance was borne out by facts in his predictions?

GREAT MILL BETWEEN JOHNSON AND *HALTON*.

Monday being the time appointed for this momentous encounter, and being *Saint* Monday besides, every drunken son of Crispin, and every knight of shreds and patches, was early on the move for Winchburgh. Irishmen fight for pleasure, Englishmen for fame, and Scotchmen when they can't help it. The last love to look on, however. The place of rendezvous, through fear of unchivalrous *beaks*, was kept a profound secret to all but the knowing ones. In the morning, however, the humbler friends of the fancy scented the odour of preparation. The *circle* of action was a comfortable field, on the southern bank of the Union canal, nearly midway between Winchburgh and Broxburn, the ground was soon covered by an immense concourse of spectators. All sorts of *drags* were in requisition, from the potent chariot and four, down to the humble apple-cart of the Irish huckster. Not a few of the *peepers* were of *rank* enough to feel *queer* should they have been suspected of any vulgar predilection for the *mill*. But the love of *claret* levels all distinctions. At twelve o'clock Reynolds arrived on the ground, with the *commissary* department, to arrange all matters for the *mill*; but the difficulty he encountered in forming the ring surpassed any thing he ever experienced, as he expressed himself; in fact, Tom was compelled to mount a *high-bred-charger*, and with a fine big blackthorn, he, accompanied by several other equestrians, succeeded in clearing a sufficient stage for the *dramatic personæ*. At a few minutes before two o'clock Gypsy Johnson threw his *castor* into the ring, with the air of a *Hector* amidst the applauses of thousands. His second immediately attached his ensign, in the shape of a blue *Belcher*, to the ropes of the ring. In ten minutes after, Halton made his *bow*, and was received with similar plaudits. His second unfurled a green *wipe*, in honour of the grassy hills of his country. Both men on *peeling*, seemed *prime meat*. Johnson carried at least a couple of stone more than Halton. But Paddy was a perfect *Longimanus*; his *feelers* being about the dimensions of a couple of ordinary *flails*. The candidates having *shyed a copper* for the sun, came to the *scratch* at two o'clock.

Round 1. Johnson opened the *budget*, but seemed *queerish*—acting on the defence—made the *periphery* of the ring. Halton came up, however, and *tipped* him a touch of the *trunk*—this was well met and returned by a *teazer* on the *capital*, which was graciously acknowledged by an instantaneous *prostration*, Johnson above, Old England for ever!

2. A short round. Johnson shewed first *claret*—a smart rally—some tolerable weaving, much *outerhouse* practice, and both down, Gypsy undermost. Huzza for Old Ireland!

3. Halton tried an *experiment* on Gypsy's *pudding-bag*; but the enemy was too quick for him. Johnson tried a *return*, but the compliment was met by a *tap* on the *magazine* that hurled him out of the ring. Johnson kissed the sod beyond the ropes. The Hill of Howth to a frosted potatoe for Pat.

4. Halton examined the Gypsy *phrenologically; felt* him on the *mount* of *bumps*; Johnson *shy* and *retiring* in his habits. Halton, however, wanted *pluck*, and did not *go in*. A good deal of straggling *play*, but no *game*. At length both down, Johnson uppermost. Well done, Gypsy; that's a *presser*.

5. A well-contested round, and lasted four minutes. Johnson still fighting shy, followed round the ring by Halton, who got his *dexter ogle* obnubilated by a discharge from Johnson's *maniple*. Hurra for Johnson! come it quick, and you'll win.

6. Johnson *alive*; made good play; sent a *shaker* after Patrick's *knowledge-box*. Pat *shyed* the favour, however, and caught the compliment on his shoulder; Halton turned *quaker*; a sharp rally; both down, Johnson under. Shouts for either.

7. Johnson aimed a tremendous *corporation* hit; Pat returned by a *facer*; both *turfish*.

8 and 9. Lots of sparring, but no harm; both down.

10. A hard fought round; Pat put in his favourite *facer*, and stopped a right-handed return from Johnson. Halton punished his adversary round the ring, close to the ropes. The Gypsy made a desperate effort. The enemy *skulked*, but the *suspension* was refused, with costs against Halton. Johnson fell from a *tingler* on the *lug*, that rendered him deaf to time. Halton was proclaimed victor, with small punishment.

This terminated the battle, certainly much to the disappointment of the gapers. It was hinted that they had seen a better *mill* between a brace of *haddy* wives. The fight lasted only 31 min. 12 sec. Johnson seemed more exhausted than punished; and neither was hurt. Some hints went round of a *cross*. Halton is an open fighter and a good man. Johnson was either very cool or much afraid. He does not stand firm on his *pins*, but was continually shifting his ground. Good order and good humour prevailed; the bets were few; *Sawney* afraid of being called on to *fork* the *blunt*. The fight was said to have been for fifty sovereigns.

An Englishman named Goulding, calling himself Bill Neat, was to have contended for a prize with another *Paddy* named Stewart de Berry, but he did not appear to fancy the Irishman on the ground, and refused to fight for a purse of 15*l*. It however turned well for Pat, as he pocketed about 5*l*. collected by the *swells* on the ground without striking a blow.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—During this week two hoaxes of the most cruel and unjustifiable nature have been practised upon the daily press, viz.:—The reported deaths of the Bishop of DURHAM and of Lord ROLLE. The heart must indeed be callous which can designate such pranks, or contrive them as pieces of wit. Even if the effect was confined to the immediate parties, still it would be a wanton and cruel trifling; but in the rapid state of communication, how many hearts must ache, and tears flow, and inconveniences be occasioned, before the lie, the senseless lie of the moment, can be contradicted. The suddenness of the event, acting upon matured affection, might occasion to others misery of a substantial nature. Have these Noble Personages lived too long for the views and wishes of others? Has their good old age served only to make them the sport of the anonymous coward? or does the taste of the day call anticipated death fun or badinage? It is however to a certain degree entertaining, to observe how readily the daily press passes sentence on the defunct, as if it kept a memento ready cut and dried to serve as the inscription of every great man's monument.

(From the Etoile, dated Saturday, May 21.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 23.

Alarming news has arrived from the Morea. Ibrahim Pacha is in a desperate situation; he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece has been the signal for a levy en masse. The electric spark has not a more speedy effect. The Captains of the Christian vessels arriving from the coasts of the Morea consider Ibrahim as nearly ruined; but the Turks still flatter themselves that he will extricate himself from his embarrassment. We hear nothing of the army of Ridsched Pacha, which was to penetrate into the Morea by land.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

ANGOULEME, MAY 12.—A duel which has just taken place here, has excited a good deal of sensation. The following are the details:—A young man of this town, who wore over a black waistcoat a red ribbon, to which his watch was attached, was walking in the park a few days ago about the hour of one in the afternoon. He was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Lachapelle, of the 20th regiment, now in garrison here, and a Captain Bourgon. These two individuals on perceiving the red ribbon, rushed towards him, and Colonel Lachapelle, said, "You have there a ribbon, which you have no right to wear; I insist upon your taking it off." This ribbon, replied the young man, serves to secure my watch, and I do not see why any one should find fault with it. "You deserve to be soundly kicked," said the Colonel, and with one hand he tore away the ribbon and watch along with it, which he threw against the wall, and with the other hand struck the young man a blow in the face. Now it is my turn, said Capt. Bourgon, knocking the young man down, and trampling upon his body. They then retired, leaving their victim bleeding from his mouth & nose. Shortly after, three young men, belonging to the town, came up, and on learning what had passed, they went and bought red ribbons, put them over their waistcoats, and repaired to the *Cafe de la Comedie*, where they found Captain Bourgon. The latter approached one of the young men named Chameran, and said, "It is no doubt for the purpose of annoying me that you wear that ribbon. Know that I have just torn one away from one of your townsmen, and that I shall do the same by you." "I charge you not to touch it, or you shall have to do with me." Let it be then immediately, said Bourgon, and they accordingly repaired to the ground with swords and pistols. As they were going to begin, Bourgon then, addressing the spectators, said, in the most insolent and bullying manner, "Let the ten best of you turn out, and I shall begin with number one, and spit the whole of you up to number ten." This was meant to intimidate Chameran; but he coolly replied, you may find me quite enough for you. At the first pass Chameran broke the bold Captain's sword, and then plunged his own a few inches into him under the right breast. "You may flatter yourself at having wounded the bravest man in the army," said Bourgon. He then called for pistols; but Chameran said, "You now have not strength enough, but when recovered, we shall go to it again." Bourgon's life is in danger.

The debate on Tuesday night, in the Upper House, was the most animated and protracted witnessed for many Sessions. The public interest seemed roused to the highest pitch. The doors of the House of Lords were besieged by anxious crowds from an early hour in the forenoon, and when opened, at half-past four, the rush for admission was for some time tremendous. None were admitted but on Peers' orders. At five o'clock it was two-thirds full. By the arrangement of Sir T. Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the inner space without the bar was exclusively reserved for the gentlemen connected with the press, and for some hours, while the reservation continued, the accommodation afforded by it was great indeed. The space railed round the Throne was occupied by a throng of Members from the House of Commons, among whom we noticed the Irish Attorney General, who stood during the whole night, with Messrs. Brownlow, Dawson, Hobhouse, Pascos, Grenfell, Colonel Trench, and several others. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Stourton and Clifford, were seated in front. The space at the left hand of the Throne, within the curtain, was allotted to Peeresses, who filled the seats in full dress; several also found accommodation at the opposite side of the Throne, and stood on the steps for several hours among the Members of the Commons' House. Among the crowd below the bar, Mr. O'Connell stood conspicuous in front, with a Roman Catholic Prelate near him; Mr. O'Connor, sen., Mr. Lawless, of Belfast, and others of the Deputation, were also present. Lord Kenyon and Sir. T. Lethbridge were engaged in earnest conversation some time before the proceedings of this memorable night commenced. The Bishop's Bench was thin until near six o'clock. The Bishop of Chester, the ablest opponent of the bill, was the first Prelate who took his seat. At five o'clock Earl Grey entered the House, and laid on the table a mass of Petitions, among them one of immense bulk, that from the Roman Catholics of England, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, all the Catholic Peers, and 30,000 individuals of that persuasion. Lord Sydney, from the opposite benches, also laid, at the same time, several petitions on the table, against the bill. Soon after five o'clock the Duke of York entered the House, with the Petition from London, Westminster, and Southwark, against the claims of the Catholics, under his arm, with another, which he presented from Cardiff. His Royal Highness took his seat on the front Ministerial Bench, exactly opposite his brother, the Duke of Sussex, who had been in the House some time.—[*Bell's Messenger.*

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.—The Family of this gentleman were on Thursday thrown into the greatest alarm in consequence of his being conveyed to his house, in Lower Grosvenor-square, in a complete state of insensibility. It appears that as he was walking down Portland-place, alone, about three o'clock, he suddenly, and without any previous symptoms of indisposition, sank to the ground, and continued perfectly insensible until removed to his residence, by the kind assistance of persons who were passing. Medical aid being called in, we are happy to state that animation was at length restored; and that on Friday Sir Stamford was considered out of danger.—*The News.*

From the New York Evening Post, April 22.

The meeting of the Plenipotentiaries for all the Spanish American States, is to be held at Panama in October next; and it was understood that an invitation had been sent to our Government to send a representative. Among other topics to be brought before this Congress, the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico from the yoke of Spain, is mentioned.

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